75.00

NEWS:NOTES.

-- Stoux City has a population of 7,307. -- The population of New York is 1.210.-

-"In waves of silver drifting on to har vers rolls the grain.

. •Qruards sterdist

-The Stoux Falls land office has been ordered rimovicate Mitchell.

- Schuyler Colfax is arranging for a North Pacific lecturing tour

Julien made a mile in 2.15% a)

Clevel and a sterday

-The national labor convention at Put bargh nominated Carticle and Arthur.

and day of his fast. He was better last evening --- Hours Ward Beecher, the Tribune

ease wiresoon fertilie in Daleti -- The population of Rhode Island is 256 549 a gain of 59 30, in ten years.

-Recent discoveries have sent Silver Islet stock from \$10 to \$50 per chare.

-Gen Thos Crittenden is the demo-1 trate running for governor of Mishouri.

I wenty two men were kided by the and in the following report both of which | pursuant to adjournment. recent break in the H. desur car tunnel

-It is said that Gen. Hancock burst &

o wit with gin a recoul fit of excitement. Gen. Grant has been elected president of a sand and maining company in New Mexico.

-Wm Condoff was killed in the Goldca Terremine near Deadwood, a few days ago. -An Iowa paper thinks a lemon aid society would be sode I wit full till warm weather. -Gen Grant will hereafter reside in

New York, His present top is one of business. - The republicans of Indiana are confident they will carry that state by 10 000 major.

The annual saving on the bonds te transfeld by Sec Stary Sec. man is about \$30,000,

-- The Cololo Democrat believes Missour will sood five republicing to congress this M.P.Sleders petitization April term dist.

- The Pioneer says Pembina county wheat promises to vield over thirty bushels to

-The American team was beaten at ! Wimbledon by the English score at and yards of

den's barrel was not included in his letter of Bisnarck Trim he publishing proceed-

-The Argus writes up the necessity for botter drainage at Pargo under the head of **あい**しっくといり kgご

distinctions been arrived to the Republican | Thos Utthey witness State Central Comment e

rano a lishing ig to use of an assessment of \$150 MI ripo is all purposes - John Kelly has with hawn his anti-

Uniden electo's and now trains with the Triden people for Hatters - Grant says he has nothing against

faut of all it on their series to an for president. How a bed in the beside and come morious - 1 so hundred and twenty four mil-

tion dell'usurb e dus have been allowed by caught same beta b arches be ago demo ratio. -The revenue receipts of Dikota scan, at the year of an three got gramment approper

of a to sun aid depart a intense he territorial gov-- Dr Triner was so ill vesterdly that | Special as was trought be must sununderer die Hel - 1 of a transmission on able to retain the Line or tribars

- It has belome codent that great flance have been perpetrated in the South in the mit store us is not uns, with a view to inthe asting the representation than abat district. - John G. Will and, an old Minacapo tian of that has present in his pent is and past spot and gone whose delinquents cease from

trout ing to the warrant rest. - The scheme to chost electors in New Yer, at east cive action is revived. Louisnang | to morrow 2 p. m. set the cample and now the democrats nearly'e cat depote an New York should tollow it.

D. G. Parker, of Albert Lea, Minn. mention of a which are easily felt in wholl Rock, Min's two things of points. It has no appear din betream arona, idde it themetry et e en

of C Carlow the rapist, was followed the motor trans, and shot several times by he address the highland of Mrs Crump. Proceed women, himshell him with five

Dr. Tanner siys it was pork and cab-The sections much radius to radialged in by his it to do I to the frounds between them.

In a wan tena Sther Vellen. Vogethe Stat der Brute zu. - Commissioner Williamson has just the decision of a case which are been before the de-

particulations wents five years involving a piece. et son handing St. Louis. An old French graut What is sustained - Senator Blaine is the only eastern speak (wanted in Cambring during the cam-

page. Blatte's post ion on the Chinese ques or a worth more to the purty than the work of 4) you're speak moo ald posecoly be. Cal. Ingersoll gives his rally to all

good words. He never uses promoe language E Harring and dissipate in any mariter. Hullives. # 1 . . a. ap ant life only hodomies believe trafar, ewhich he cannot compr head. - Tt - Ke Kinx is at work again in

the southern states a Several entrages have From committed in Virginia. In Georgia Wednesday night the family of Joe Thompson was dragged from their bels featibly beaten and their dangliter filled.

- Bob fagersoll says we never had to draft for generals. The army was always sup- Mca S W D Smith. and The men who are educated in time of Populer Press Co. in fall settlemen to neate for war are not, he thinks, to be compared sith the men who khes wite and babies good are and offer their lufe on their country's alter to sustain a principle. Garffeld was a voluiteer esidier

PROCEEDINGS OF THE LAST MEETING OF THE BOARD.

-Dr Tanner continues to grow fat on Interesting to Taxpayers -The Expenses of Burleigh County---Tax Levy for 1880 --- Payment on

Court House Ordered. Візманск, Мар 18, 1850 -Board of county complishioners met pursuant to adjournment

Present-Frank Donnelly, chairman and Commissioner Joseph Hare. Moved and carried that all that portion of Burleigh county lying west of the Mis couri river be and is hereby lestablished -Dr Tanner is now on the thirty seel and is to be known and designated "Mandan road district," and that Jas. Mathews

be and is hereby appointed road supervi-

sor of said Mandan district and required to qualify within ten days. The report of county Supermitendent of public schools dividing Lurleigh County, D. T., into ten school districts in accord dance with section ten of chapter 14 of journ until Friday, July 16, 2 p. m. session laws, passed and approved Febru-il ary 22, 1879, was accepted and approved by the board of county commissioners as shown on map prepared for that purpose

are on file with the register of deeds. On motion the bond of Mailoy Bros. for selling liquor for the year 1880, was duly

water furnished jail, amount \$15, was dis | urer.

bills be allowed and audited for these res in favor of Joseph Hare. pective amounts.

Alex McKenzie boarding prisoners, up to May 15, 1830. Patent Cas Kelly, special justor fees Alex McKenzie sheriff fees April term dist court . 161 05 Jerry Danne Jellor fees Jan. 14 to May 15. Phos Conrov petit juror April term dist.

Tans Canterell petit mior April term dist court P F Mailov pett juror April term dist. J & Mailoy pe it mint April term Cist.

orman P honer grand jurur April term this Wells petit ja or Apal term dist. Lone Westhauser petit jaror April term det court Thos Fortune witness jaror April term

Malio, Bros boarding pauper -The Cleveland Herald says Mr Til- Thus Metiman " James Cotter cutage " H R Porter services commissioner of in-

E N Core r services com of invanity... The treuble in the First Minnesota John Gannen John F. Nolan petit jury fees April term

B C A-li jury .. |.. The Demogratic cardidate for Gov. On motion the board adjourned sine die

J. H RICHARDS, County Clerk.

BISMARCK D T ault 5, 1880,---Board of county commissioners met ! pursuant to statide.

Present-Frank Donnelly, | chairman, and Commissioner Jeseph Hare. In conformity with the provision of See 35. Chap 25 of the political code of Dakota, approved Pelanary 17, 1 sti, the

board of county commissioners fixed the toilowing rate of tax on the dollar of the assessed valuation of the County of Burleigh as assessed for the year 1880 Territorial (iz as fixed by the Territorial board of equalization:

Road
Introduction fund
Introduction fund
Plannan (No. 1) dist. school tax
App : Creek (No. 2)
Mandate (No. 3)
A 2 and Bottom (No. 5) On motion the board adjourned until

Wednesday, July 7th, 2 p. in.

(BISMARCK, D. T., July 7, 1880, 2 p. m .-Board met pursuant to adjournment. Present-Prank Donnelly, chairman, and Joseph Hare, commissioner, and proeeded to settle with the treasurer. I ma ble to complete the same adjourned till

BISMARCK, Thursday, July 8, 1880,-Board met pursuant to adjournment. Present-Frank Donnelly and Commisioner Joseph Hare.

On motion the following accounts were

W. B. Watson for moneys advanced to surely parties as per vouchers surren-R R. ticket for Jas. Tuley, \$15 for pan per Mrs Smith, \$325 50 judgement of Geo. W. Sweet, \$355,00 contract price for Ap. €reck bridge,

to morrow 2 p. m.

BISMARCK, D. T., Friday, July 9, 1880 .-pursuant to adjournment.

Present-Joseph Hare and James A.

On motion of James A. Emmons Jo spph Hare was chosen chairman pro tem. On motion the following bills were at lowed and ordered paid from county

ind.			•				•
eo W Elder	petit	jure	r April	tern	a 🗣	11 1	u i
H Salaberry		••	٠	+ -		4.4	
G Padaock	4.4	**		4.		4 2	
istue Bragg		• •				4 %	
bn Yegeñ 🖁 -	••	••	**	4		12]	
W Cameron	••	••		4.		13.3	
G Miller	• •	• •		4.		2 6	
ichael Lang	٠.			4-		3J 5	
nt Ludewig	eratic			٠.		12 1	
A Mosserve	· · · · · ·	٠.	**				j.
Column wi	tnesa				•	1 5	
thn Grant wi				1		7 5	
ed Riberta		•	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	1		3 2	
iris Johnson	-• [• • •		• •			
lili Buley	٠, ٠		•			5 K	
G Jefferson						3.6	
	•••			. -		3 6	
Bowley	• •			- 1		2 6	n :

Mrs Storey ... J B Richards quarty, est. of \$150 sta-

thonery farmished \$3.25 Wm McCrory services overseeing con-

THE COMMISSIONERS Thos f. oneid bailing sick sundry times if R Porter medical services quarter ending June 30th A Cressey on and matches furnished

Owen Farley washing dressing and burying pauper
CA Garloway ptv sheriff fees.
Sig Hanauer indee farnished
Frank Donnelly hant / 2 corner stone for

ohn Garnon boarding pauper B Wateon treas office rent to July 1-t L N Grillin board of you it Jerey Dunne Joseph Will r water furnished Mrs Smith 4 25

The petition presented to the board by Geo W. Sweet in behalf of the owners of the following descrited tracts of land in Territory. Town-hip 139, Range 71 W, asking for an abatement for the reason of an error in the assessment for 1879, was allowed: S 12 and S E 14 N E 14 Sec 5 350 acres \$25.00 x Correct fax

2. Sec. 1 (b) series \$26 fix correct fax

W 3 . . . 20 160 . . . On motion the contract entered into with O. H. P. Rudesell to furnish window blinds for court house was filed with the commissioners proceedings of this date. 21 wed and carried that the board ad-J. H. RICHARDS.

County Clerk. BISMARCK, Friday, July 16, 1880.-

Present-Frank Donnelly, chairman, and Commissioner Joseph Hare.

On motion the following bonds were is sued in payment of county warrants as On motion the bill of John Lenghan for appears of record on bond of county treas-

Bond No. 115 for \$50 in favor of Geo. Moved and carried that the following H. Fairchild, and bond No. 116 for \$50 marck and Mandan's Lidles (2) There

Moved seconded and carried that the bonds of Burleigh county to be known as court house and jail bonds be issued to P J. Pauley & Bro, contractors, at par as part payment for building court house and full as per contract, and bonds to be delivered as per contract. -

Moved seconded and carried that the report of W. B Watson, treasurer of Bureigh County, D. T , of date June 30, 1880. Daccepted and approved with the exception of the charge 4 per cent on bondmade on W. B. Watson, treasurer, to replace to the general fund of the county | trioges across Green and | Hart rivers as \$1,16100, the amount appropriated by fast asfour pile drivers and men to work him for that purpose, and in case he refuses that the board of county commis sioners proceed at once to mandamus said treasurer to compell him to pay said de-

On motion the following bills were al-

Pioneer Press Co books and blank fur-| nished |John Davidson transport for Mrs. Alexan-BISMARCK TRIBLES Co. printing, etc... Kupuz & Griffin indse, Mis. Smith pan-

per LN Griffia depty sherral term . A Daniel Dermady credited for aret, board diessing conner stone for court bouse 28 69 Mallov Bros. boarding pumper 21 40 Frank Donnesy services Chairman board of county commissioners 9 days @ \$3 C S Weaver indse etc. 5

Joseph Hare services com ty commission er II day at 6, 33. Stovell & La plivere and M. J. Edgerly, justice of the peace, be approved, also the fees of the respective of and ordered paid from county fund.

Summary as follows: Mal Cilzerty justice tees Witness for 6 od A W Clar, depty, sheriff for 1 42 vi missioner M. J. Educily was approved An entire new toll tonight,

M J Edgetty acting commissioner \$23.65 1 A W C ark dipute sheriff to a library Methiciney juior 1 Methici Methiciney juior 1 Methici Youk 1 Menty Youk 1 Menty Youk 1 Menty Junes Camubolf witness

John McGrath

Board adjourned sine die J. H. RICHARDS, County Clerk.

A BONANZA FOR SETFLERS. The Fort Berthold Reservation oven for Seitlement.

tion of the Arickarce Gros Ventre and just Aimong the criminal class disposed due; and circulate a subscription for Mandan reservation, set a side by Execu- of were the following. United States vs. finds to pay the expenses? The time is tive Order, dated April 12th 1870, and Wm. Colory, who was trul last Decemknown as the Fort Berthold reservation, ber and the juny dragreed, was again The Neith Pretite management stands and situated in the Territory of Pukota tried and a quited. Unved States ve feedy to cooperate with the prople who dered \$10 for R R ticket for erazy man, and Monfana, respectively, lying within Micha likeweedy for citing withingthe \$12 for R. H. ticket for Mrs. Storey, \$10 the following boundaries, viz: Beginning on In homent Pour Linco'n found a play [cor o thou, Janus down, Variety Cary, at a point where the Noithern forty mile quer scatt acid. United Stales vs. Petr limit of the grant to the Northern Pacific Harvey, largery on extension of North rate ple Creek bridge \$40 extras for Aprile Railroad intersect the present South east 1 Per 1 1 integer, the frame acquited, ple Creek bridge \$40 extras for Aprile Railroad intersect the present South east 1 and States vs. Junes Ry in Thomas boundary of the Fort Berchold Indian Struth, John Saith, Frank Done ass and On motion the board adjourned until reservation; thence we to ly with the line | John Brown , indicted [ointly for largeny of said forty mile limit to its intersection of a best at the port of B'smarck, plead only too happy to attend to the details at Capt. N. Irresen, of the steamer Monty 1. with Range line between Ranges 92 and 93 John Frisco, cleaned with number; pay The tair deelf is to be about of anything Commodore left for Yankton by P. Rong and the state of the state o Board of county commissioners met west, of the fifth Principal Meridian: disagreed and the defendant allowed to thence north along said Rarge line to its plead to manslanghter, and sentenced. intersection with the south bank of the Lattle Missouri River; thence northwest-It along and up the South bank of said Little Missouri River with the meanders thereof, to its intersection with the Range the between Ranges (S and 97 west of band, having for its of ject the entertain cherzy, pash and adverthe 5th Principal Meridian, thence west-ment of the citizens in general. The set swiders. Very Truly, comer of the Lot Buford Maltary reserday of said military reservation, to the Pertiable Indian (eservation), thence along the present Louin tary of said reservation, and the present Louin tary of said reservation, and the south back of the Neilowstone ments and begin work. In two months and the Power to the Powder River, thence up the lattle Power thought that the brind with he able to further and labeled on the backs in oil letters on open the period of the present Louin tary of said reservation, with 290 to 2 in state and return, with 290 to 2 in state and return, with 290 to 2 in state and labeled on the backs in oil letters on the when she left for Foil Renton with easterly in a ducet line to the point of he-ginning, be, and the same hereby is, restored to the public domain.

The rest masse. The rest masse rest masse. The rest masse rest masses are masses as the purchased with money subsections, they will be considered to the public domain.

The rest masses are rest on rote pensors in give enters, p. in , when she rest on rote pensors with a large trip of passengers. Call Lee and a thank-offering from the Rev. H. G. family and 261 mechanics to work on the stored to the public domain.

The rest masses are rest on rote pensors with property and the services of Batterson, D. D., 1880. The present is new post at Assimboline, T. C. Power

. 123 00 er) thence north to the Township line be- ponse

tween Townships 158 and 159 north, thence west along said Township line to its intersection with the White Earth River, thence down the said White Earth River to its junction with the Missouri River, thence along the present boundary of the Fort Berthold Indian reservaion and the left bank of the Missouri River to the mouth of the Little Knife River, thence southeasterly in a direct me to the point of beginning; be, and the same hereby is, withdrawn from sale and set apart for the use of the Arickaree, Gros Ventre and Mandan Indones, as an addition to the present reservation in said

R. B. HAYES. -----

Mushroom Growth of a Frontier Toun.

THE COMING CERY.

(Special Confrespondence of The Tribune) GREEN RIVER CITY, D. T., July 19 .-In your welcome Tribuy; we see no account of our last growing and beautiful little city, anil, as we very much dislike to be slighted in such a maaner, we pronose to tell your many idaders what we are doing. We have in this place twenty saloons, many of them fitted up in el-Board of county commissioners met | egant style, almong which may be mentioned Quihn & Riley's hotel, north side of railroad, Truax's opera house, Jack Baunerman, Henry Dion and others, on south side. Two dance houses are also running every night, giving recreation and pleasure to both crizens and sol diers, and employment to some of Bisare six hotels and restaurants, two blacksmith shops, two dry goods and grocery stores, two darpenter shops, one operahouse, two wholesale liquor stores and two laundries. Certainly quite a city for five weeks growth. I nearly forgot to tell you of H A Bruns and Co's bank has apparently been content to accept the ing house, which is not only profitable to themselves, but a great accommodation to our husiness, men, as is also the express office. Miss. Winston & Grant, who have the new contract for laying the mg floating dept., and demand is hereby track, ere of recoming the natural obstructions to the railroad and throwing them can do it There is also a large rations. This year is really our first in gang of men at work unloading iron, ties wheat culture, and we only wait to have and other materials here, so that the city presents an appearance of being what it really is-a busy, rustling, western infant day to make up a record which will show city. It is thought probable tracklaying to the world that the Missouri Valley is will re commence about the first of Au- the finest, the most prolific wheat country gust, but it will be four or live weeks at on the continent. ter that before all the material can be re-

The Bong Beeded Parveys.

X. X. X

loaded and shapped to the front

et oo J. A. Rea, of Bismarck, and the enterprising citizens of the Painted Woods district. Moved and carried that the reports of vey of lands in question and the deputy will be in the ground next week. Bet gipning where the present survey ends, ficer and witnesses therein be approved the next startey will extend to Painted Wools rad he northern boundary of into the Gulf of Mexico. Burleigh Centy This is good news to \$26.50 the settlers and U.S. Land Office.

--8--Bo'raffungs 'm dageraren bancange.

On motion the report of netting com- Crowdec houses are the order of the day and fees therein allowed to the respective ison to the choicest gents presented yet, great grain district. Now it remains to present the first trans taken to efficie and witnesses: embracing Ida Vinceat, Trixy Version, the always he sees whemer the people of District A and Mandan have a just idea of the situal immense Lizze Peasley and Min stacks from The exposition promises togliscount. 138 96 fining use 1.277 (1 the favorite W. II and the favorite W. II any former effort in this direction. More fixed to Port As traboin, and II. E. 5 16. Davenport, is a strong combination, and then (19),000 people will be in attendance. Section and working porty of sixty en never upil to please. Den and Ella Howe, | on | Prese the most active and infinential two of the mest that hed artists in the pres in the saveral localities where they five less on, oppear Monday next. They could A compard vely small outlay by our peo highly becommended, and will no doubt please electing and sendier down their be welcomed with crowded houses. Grace produce and another small outlay an cash. Daul fra a Rapids smooth as glass Thomas, one of the finest volcalists on the used for the purpose of making an attracvariety stage, will also make her debut ive display will put car section in the Monday evening.

The Constat Parge.

The United States Court which has It is hencey ordered, that all that por- weeks, adjourned Wednesday, the 28th President that I and acquited?

> ---Вси Вианч Вани.

Several of cur young mea have deterof instruments comprising eight or ten vition; thence we takeng the South bound there is will contain it seed and if the south bank of the Yello vetone River, the organization of such an institution to A reat box arrived from Phradelphia, under constriction. present northwest boundary of the Port Subscine a small sum each to the purson Saturday evening last, freightprepard, chase money, to help the boys out, steps directed to Rev. A. J. Yenter On open der River unites with it, thence north- nish good music. In case the instru- and labeled on the backs in gift letters, : p. m., when she left for Fort Benyon with And it is further ordered that the tract the burd will always be tendered gratuit truly valuable, and the doner, whose visits manager of the Benton line, with his fam. of country in the Territory of Dakota ly- ously whenever the city government may here with Rishop Clarkson at the opening (By; Mrs. Martin Maginnis, Mrs. Kirk.) ing within the following described bound- | tequire my w. An Exportantity will be services of the chapel is remembered with discountry and Mrs. Banker, of Helena, an artist point of the present. For Berthold his mite, and we appeating the following clarkson at the opening (By; Mrs. Martin Maginnis, Mrs. Kirk.) and the present for Berthold his mite, and we appeating the following clarkson at the opening (By; Mrs. Martin Maginnis, Mrs. Kirk.) are sometimes with the friends of the chapel is remembered with discountry and Mrs. Banker, of Helena, and the present for Berthold his mite, and we appeating the following clarkson at the opening (By; Mrs. Martin Maginnis, Mrs. Kirk.) are sometimes with the friends of the chapel is remembered with discountry and the first beginning on the most east-police of the chapel is remembered with discountry and the first beginning on the most east-police of the chapel is remembered with discountry and the first beginning on the most east-police of the chapel is remembered with discountry and the first beginning on the most east-police of the chapel is remembered with discountry and the first beginning on the most east-police of the chapel is remembered with discountry and the first beginning of the first beginning on the most east-police of the chapel is remembered with discountry and the first beginning of the first beginning o Indian reservation, (on the Missouri Riv the boys will reset with a bearly rese for this very appropriate a Count offer 28th making spendid time and all high

COLL KING'S FAIR.

THE GREATEST OF ALL EXPO-SITIONS FOR 1880.

Timely Suggestions Tersely Put-Importance of Representation at the Great Exposition -- Let the Farmers Read and Act.

days ago I dm more than ever impressed

To the Editor of The Tribene. Since my arrival in Minneapolis four

with the importance of the Upper Missouri Valley being represented in the most complete manner at the coming great Morthwestern Exposition in this city. Let me give the readers of THE TRIBUNE son. cogent reasons why this should be done. I have heretofore tried to impress upon our people through your columns the fact that the prosperity of Bismarck and Mandan must for the future depend upon the development of the surrounding country. The day of the bull whacker is at an end—the future belongs to the tendertoot. Business is fixing itself upon that firm and enduring foundation which has for its corner stone the agricultural development of the surrounding country. For eight years Bismarck has been a live, thrifty growings community, and yet the year 1880 is the first season that has demonstrated in any sort of degree the capacity of our soul for producing the cereals No section of the great west has been more entirely misunderstood-more thoroughly and persist ently misrepresented. The great corporation which first penetrated the region verdict that ours was an unproductive country, and has done very little either to aid the development of our resources or to call attention to them when others, through sorrow and tribulation, had developed them. But "the Gods help those who help themselves," and so do corpothe curfew toll the close of the harvest Now, this is particularly the wheat era-

in the history of America Coston longer king. (The bearded bread giver of the blizzard north has usurped the sceptre of his more effeminate southern cousin, and wheat to-day is king. Men are rapidly A letter to Dr. Porter in response to a piling up collossal fortunes on the bonanpetition gotten up by H. G. Coykendall, za fums of the Red and James river val leys, and the plethoric purse of cautious capital is opening at the demand of Eq. rope for "more bread ' We of the Mis . 33 00 from surveyor general Espersen, reports sever Valley must take this tide now while tract line, left Yankton on the 21th to. that the contract has been let for the sur it is at the flood, and make clear to the this place, where she will till out her lead. great world of the cast and of Europe that 101 Cool Banks. the boart of the grain raising region is rathe upper valley of the great river which di un the modition sopes of Montana The Municipalis exposition is by all

o Is the cheapest and best means of Liv the overady natiges before the world that with be presented during the most twelve months. Our crops are all that could be asked- the very flower and fruit of the he seen whether the people of Bismatck | make the trip at lease it or e for them. rrinds and on the tongues of every visitor to the exposition. Why not sandest to the people of Bismaick and Mandap before the 19th of August to make a close throach your editorad columns, the probeen in section at Pargo tor line past two pricts of calling public incorner and appoi ting the best near in their separate iccalities to collect and forward the proshort Six weeks will soon roll around What is done this the commenced money her Port Benton to horrow, Saturday have cast their fortunes with their great Co. Itea, Firen, torad Fores, and Caredon't boye thready signified their detections seamer, and in charge of tagt do Introdice to make a live helisphy.

Hom he ity will take held the men tensor are sesured of a quice appointed to an excepte can episage is tr-pondence with myself, and I will I.

of the kind ever attempted in the west. Builthes, me day. Capt Bries a remaining In my next letter I will give you some or hope the onest of Sapt Marina and is the leading attractions. Meantime I am taking in the sights. Capt the sight more than anylons that our people-should have a Morting here car's next spintake bold of the mutter to caracst and together with the magnificent scan is "lay over" any other part of Dakota as Wyoming and Dakota" With he-element mined upon organizing a first class brass we already "lay over" other sections in bond, having for its of jeet the entertain cherry, pash and advantages to offer to Tine the trade demands more than e-

FRANKJ. MI AD.

An Appropriate Gift.

PERELL PERSONAL.

Dr. Caldwell, of Foit Bentoe, was a lown last Finday

Joe Leighton and James Leighton, of St. Paul, were in town Saturday

Jas. Bellows, and Miss Bellows, or Rochester, N. Y., arrived Monday

Tom Jenes, the popular salesman, toos a week's vacation and visited St. Pant.

T. C. Power and family and Mrs. Me dinnis, were guests at the shirt dair this were Ex Postmaster Keith, of Ca self or, was acquitted on his suco il tri lat Firgo listace Mr. Wm. DNO:Toole, post trader, and wife passed through Bismarck this week earn

U.S. Marshal John B. Rayciond adrived Puesday from 1 argo and left the mext day for Deadwood.

Judge Corcy attended the U.S. court at Estigothis week, likewise and the Hon W. 1 Edgerty, of Mandan.

Commodore Coulser of Yankton at I Mr. N. Bensen ef St. Louis, pada v mete Capt. Dan Maratta, Salurday last Mr. M. H. Jewell, of The Tribens, and

F. Jay Haynes, the photograph of were at Porg Stevenson the 17th stereopticonox ug the coan Capt, Mantor has returned to his Min-

nesota home to remain until after the Minness. thespositions when he will return to Blein it a with his family Hon, Henry B. Payne, Ohio's candidate for the democratic nomination for the presider

cy, was in Bismarck this week and visited ties extension of the North Pacific Indicoid. E. B. Chambers was not killed as in Yorled ast week but was so to the franced. Becannot recover, however. Three ribe were that

ken and other internal injuries sustanced. RISER RIFFLES.

The Reninali, of the contract line, is due here from Keogh Aug 24, and while

quad for Coal Banks The Key West arrived at Benton yeste. day. She will leave Benton on the Bis,

and will and ve here Aug 3d (The river is falling t stat Benton, and low water boats of the Coulson Line have been called into service.

The Rose Bud, big Horn and Joseph ine will continue to ply above this place as long as the water will normal Steamer F. Y. Batchelor, with the popular Capt Marsh, left for Fort Keogh on

the 26th at 8-30 p. m., with 200 toas The steamer Josephine arrived fro Fort Benton yesterday morning and will load for above and leave Tue-Liv of neve-

The Benton line steamer Benton was

reported at Cow 1st in 1 on the 25th. She will leave here ugal a for Fort. Benton ... August 2nd The steamer Gen. Meade, of there a

The Big Hornanivedat Keogh Wedner day evening. She lett heigh for Bemarck yesterday and will arrive Sacht ly and leave immediately jor line Y:

The Benton Room top Pal'shes a word from the passengers of the Helena en res last trip ip complementure Cret. Peer and his officers and for their generales

Steamer Gen Berry left for Corl Banks on the 24th of 10 pera, with 230 tons co Thecas to improve the river at Dany him's Rapids The working party have done good service on these rapids, and day low water this fell no could they will have

While the povernment freight is conin here pictly lively, the rece contilictors will have tonige enough here succep of all the treight. The steamer . Butte was reported at Trover point on the 25th and Lelipse, C K Peck, Fir West and Nellie Peck, all on the 26th above the Flat River at Spread Eagle. The famous Rose Bud will arrive from

below this evening and leave positively The Rose Bild is cresceeding light dragand passengers are assured that she will go, through to Benton without fail. These bout has made three of the fistest trips from Beamack to Benton ever finde to

Con S B Coul on in company with et amor that wai be added to the Coul . . and this line is move below. The Capany have disposed of some of the load Tests that termerly made up the harwhich will be repried by the new one-

The favorite steader Helena, of the twelve hours, Bismarck to Fort Beate.

An Old Stander on Gen. Garfield Reyamped—His Own Explanation of

[From the Chicago Evening Journal.] A candidate running for office cannot escape calumny. Even so upright and honorable a man as Gen. James A. Garfield is known to be has had his full share of slanderous assault, and will continue to have. His defamers have been aroused into renewed activity since his nomination for the Presidency. They make two specific charges to prove that he is a corrupt man: First, that he was dishonorably connected with the Union Pacific Credit Mobilier, the falsity of which was established to the satisfaction of all candid men shortly after the investigation of that matter by Congress several years ago; and, secondly, that he was dishonorably connected with a contract for paving the streets of Wash-

ington ten or a dozen years ago, The circumstances involving the facts upon which the latter charge rests have been twice investigated by special committees of Congress, and the testimony is a matter of official record, which any person may examine if so disposed. The first investigation was by a joint committee of the Senate and House in 1872, and the last by a committee of the House in 1871. One witness-a Mr. Nickerson—testified that he had been informed that Gen. Garfield received \$5,000 from the contractors, De Golyer, McClelland, Chittenden and others, for paying the streets of Washington, as a fee for an argument he made before the District of Columbia Board of Public Works in favor of a certain patent pavement, and that, being at that time the Chairman of the House Committee on Appropriations, his services in the premises were secured and rewarded for the sake of his great influence in Congress, which would have to make an appropriation for the payment of the street-paving contractors. This is the general charge as voiced by Nickerson, who, it seems, had a falling out with his partners in the contract and with the District of Columbia authorities, and was in quest of revenge, strik-· ing right and left, and hitting everybody within reach.

While the investigation of 1874 was in progress, Gen. Garfield, learning of Nickerson's statement, demanded a hearing, and was called before the committee. He acknowledged receiving a fee for making an argument as an attorney before the District Board, but emphatically disclaimed any connection with or knowledge of any corrupt ring or any

improper action whatever. Here is an extract from the official record of the investigation. Gen. Garfield said: Now the whole story is plainly and briefly told. A day or two before the adjournment of the Congress which adjourned in the latter part of May or the first part of June, 1872, Richard C. Parsons, who was a practicing lawver in Cleveland, but was then the Marshal of the Supreme Court, and an old acquantance of mine, came to my house and said that he was called away summorily by unjortant humness; that he was retained in a case on which he had spent a good deal of time, and that there was but one thing re-maining to be done, to make a brief of the relative merits of a large number of wooden pavements; that the Board of Public Works and agreed that it would put down a certain amount of wooden pavement in the city, a corfain amount of concrete and a certain amount of other kinds of pavement; that it had fixed dit down each of the different kinds, and that the only thing remaining was to determine which was the but payement of each of these several He said he should lose his fee unless the brief on the merits of these pavements was made, and that he was suddenly and recessarily called away home; and he asked the to prepare the brief. He brought his papers to my house and models of the pavement. I told him that I could not look at the case until the cult of the session. When Congress adjourned I set down to the case, in the most open manner, as I would prepare a brief for the Supreme Court, and worked apon this matter. There were perhaps forty kinds of wood pavement, and several chemical analyses of the ingredents of the different pavements. I went over the whole ground carefully and thoroughis, and prepared a brief on the relative claims of these pavements for the consideration of the board. That was all I did. I had nothing to do with the terms of the contract; I knew nothing of its conditions, and I never had a word to say about the price of the pave-ment. I knew nothing about it; I simply made a brief upon the relative merits of the various patent payements; and it no more occurred to me that the thing I was doing had relation to a ring, or to a body of men connected with with Cengress, or related in any way schute, or in any way connected to any of my duties in connection with the Committee on Appropriations, than it occurred to mo that it was interfering with your personal rights as a citizen. I pre-pared the brief and went home. Mr. Parsons subsequently sent me a portion of his own fee, A year later, when the affairs of the District of Columbia came to be overhauled, Congress be-

came satisfied that the Government of the District had better be abobished, and this whole

matter was very thoroughly investigated by a

committee of the two houses. They went into

the question of the ments of this pavement,

ing that the Government had paid too much

for it. Mr. Chitte uden was called as a witness.

I ought to say here that I never saw Mr. Chit-tenden until about the time I made the brief; I

did not and do not know Do Golyer a McClel-

land: I would not know them on the street:

am not aware that I ever saw Mr. Nickerson be-

fore, and if anybody in this business had any

scheme relating to me, it was never mentioned

to me in the remotest way. It never was sug-

gested to me that this matter could relate to my duties as a member of Congress in any way whatever. All that I did was done openly.

Everyhody who called on me could have seen

what I was doing; and, if there was any inten-

what I was doing; and, if there was any intention or purpose on the part of anybody to connect me in any way with any ring or any dishonorable scheme, it was seculously concealed from me. As I have said, three years ago a joint committee of the two houses investigated this parties the result.

this matter theroughly. Mr. Parsons was sum-

moned, was examined and cross-examined

Mr. Chittenden was examined; Mr. Nickerson

was examined. When I heard that my name

was being used in the matter, I went to the

Chairmen on both sides-for it was a joint

committee. Senator Thurman, of my own State, was on the committee: Mr. Jewett, now

President of the Erie railway, was on the com-

mittee. I said to the Chairmon that, if there

was anything in connection with the case which

reflected upon me, and that they thought I ought to answer, I would be obliged to them if

they would inform me. The Chairman on the part of the House, Mr. Wilson, said that he

had looked the matter all over, and that what I

had done was perfectly proper; but, if anything should occur to make any ex-

planation necessary, I should appear be-

fore the committee; he would send me word. He never did send for me. Very scon

after that my political campaign in Ohio

opened. Every man in public life is blessed with enemies as well as friends; and no sooner

had my campaign opened than the New York

Sun published thirteen columns, I believe, con-

taining almost every form of public and private

assault upon me, among other things, quoting

this testimony in such a way as to make it ap-

pear that what I had done compromised my

position as Chairman of the Committee on Appropriations. I went before the people of my district and discussed this whole matter; and

claiming that it was bad, and some claim-

in a speech, which was printed and circulated by thousands, every part and parcel of this charge was made as public as anything could be. It was revived, to some extent, in the campaign last fall, and all possible new light thrown upon it. In the course of the campaign of 1874, a gentleman from my district wrote in regard to it to Mr. Wilson, the Chairman of the joint committee on the part of the House, and received a letter in reply, which I read:
CONNERSVILLE, Ind. Aug. 1, 1874.
Hon. George W. Steele:

Dear Siz: To the request for information as to whother or not tite action of Gen. Garfield, in connection with the affairs of the District of Columbia, was the subject of condemnation by the committee that recently had those affairs under consideration. I answer that it was not; nor was there, in my opin

I that recently had those affairs under consideration, I answer that it was not; nor was there, in my opinion, any evidence that wou'd have warranted any unfavorable criticism upon his conduct.

The facts disclosed by the evidence, so far as he is concerned, are briefly these:

The Board of Public Works was considering the question as to the kind of pavements that should be laid. There was a contest as to the respective merits of various wooden pavements. Mr. Parsons represented, as attorney, the De Golyer & McC'elland patent, and, being called away from Washington about the time the hearing was to be had liefore the Board of Public Works on this subject, procured Gen. Garfield to appear before the board in his stead and argue the merits on this patent. This he did, and this was the whole of his connection in the matter. It was not a question as to the kind of contract that should be made, but as to whether this particular kind of pavement should be laid. The criticism of the committee was not upon the patement in favor of which Gen. Garfield argued, but was upon the contract made with reference to it; and there was no evidence which would warrant the conclusion that he had anything to do with the latter. Very respectfully, etc.,

I want to say this, further, that if anyl-ody in the world holds that my fact in according the

fully, etc.,
I want to say this, further, that if anybody in the world holds that my fee in connection with this pavement, even by suggestion or implication, had any relation whatever to any appropriation by Congress for anything connected with this District, or with anything else, it is due to me, it is due to this committee, and it is due to Congress, that that person be summoned. If there be a man on this earth who makes such a charge, that man is the most infamous perjurer that lives, and I shall be glad to confront him anywhere in this world. I am quite sure this committee will not allow hearsay and contradictory testimony to raise a pre-sumption against me. Now, I will say very frankly to the committee that, if I had known or imagined that there was an intent such as this witness in-inuates, on the part of anybody, that my employment by a brother lawyer to prepare a brief on a perfectly-legitimate ques-tion—a question of the relative merits of cortain lawful patents -- had any connection whatever, or any supposed connection in the mind of any man, with my public duties, I certainly would have taken no such engagement. I would have been a weak and a very foolish man to have done so, and I trust that gentlemen who know have have been a weak and a very foolish man to have done so, and I trust that gentlemen who know have have been a weak and a second trust that the second trust t me will believe that I would at least have had too much respect for my own ambition to have done such a thing.

It appears that in the De Golyer con-

tract there was a stipulation for an additional number of yards of paving to be done, contingent upon an appropriation being made covering the same. In reference to this point, the official record of the investigation contains the following:

Mr. Garfield-Mr. Chairman, I pover saw this contract before, but I want to sav a word in regard to the word "appropriation" used in it. It has no more reference to Congress than it has to Great Butain. The Board of Public Works (of the District of Columbia), under the general law and the legislation of the District Government, made the appropriations itself, and taxed the people of the District along the streets where these improvements were made, by the front foot; and I, in common with other property-holders in the District, paid my assessment lovied by the Board of Public Works for the improvements made in front of my property; and the appropriation here referred to is the appropriation by the District Government, either out of the funds that it had raised by bonds issued on the credit of the District or by assessments by the District authorities upon the people whose property was improved. The only connection that the United States had with it, in reference to appropriations, was this Whenever the Board of Public Works laid a pavement on a street, upon which any United States building or ground was situated, Congress as a matter of comity, as it does in every other city in the Union, paid its quota of the assessment per front foot. That is the only relation that Congress had to any of these improvements, except in so far as we have been compelled subsequently to advance money to pay the interest on their bonds; which of course was a matter that nobody could have forescen.

Mr. Nickerson - Allow me to ask you a ques-Mr. Garrield -- Certainly.

Mr. Mckersons-In view of your explanation ask you to state what this provision in this award in relation to that 50,000 square yardrefers to-what appropriation that refers to, around the parks or anywhere else

Mr. Garfield -- I cannot be expected to explain the language of this contract, which I have never seen, but, if the Chairman will look at the Appropriation bill, especially in 1873, he will find that there were three appropriations made; one (\$180,000, I think) to reimburse the old Washington corporation, previous to the creation of the Board of Public Works, for work that was done around the Government reservation. The old canal had been filled up. and the Smithsonian grounds had been bettered by that improvement, and there was an appropriation to reimburse the old corporation for that part of its improvements which lay opposite the public grounds of the United States; and in the same bill there was also an appropriation made to reimburse the Board of Public Works for the Government's share of the improxements made in front of the public build-

ings and grounds. The Chairman-Po you recollect the amound

of that appropriation?

Mr. Gardold —I think it was about \$180,000. I ought to say, however, that that was put on, not in the House, but in the Senatel I was not on the conference; I had nothing to do with it: it was perfectly right if I had been on the committee, but I was not. That had no more to de with anybody's pavement, or with any particular contract for any particular patent or pavement, than with the man in the moon.

We think every candid person, who is disposed to fairness and justice, will acquit Gen. Garfield of any dishonorable motive or action in connection with this matter. Certain it is that the people in his own Congressional district—one of the most moral and intelligent in the United States-before whom the merits of the case were thoroughly ventilated, have re-elected him to Congress three times since then by large majorities, and that the Legislature of the State of Ohio. with his record clearly before it, elected him to the United States Senate last winter. In his own State all the slanders against him which the Democrats are now circulating throughout the country have been thoroughly exposed time and again, and have long since been dropped as gross absurdities.

GEN. GARFIELD AND CREDIT MO-

BILIER.

[From the Chicago Tribune.] In 1872 Henry McComb, of Delaware, who had been a partner in all the Pacific railroad transactions with Oakes Ames, brought suit in a Pennsylvania court against various parties for a settlement of accounts. Among the papers filed was a letter from Oakes Ames, stating that he had disposed of certain shares of the Credit Mobilier stock to certain persons indicated by initials on a list, and McComb explained that these initials indicated persons as follows:

tials indicated persons as ioligys:

J. G. Blaine, \$3,000; Sonator Patterson, \$3,000; Senator Wilson, \$3,000; S. Colfax, \$2,000; Elliott, of Massachusetts, \$3,000; Dawes, of Massachusetts, \$2,000; Boutwell, of Massachusetts, \$2,000; Bingham and Garrield, of Ohio; Scofield and Kelley, of Pennsylvania; Fowler, of Tennessee.

At the meeting of Congress in December, 1872, on motion of Mr. Blaine, a committee was appointed to examine and report the facts of the case. Of this committee Judge Poland, of Vermont, was the Chairman. The committee took full evidence of all theparties implicated, and of other persons. As the result of their investigation they reported two resolutions, one for the expulsion of Oakes Ames, and the other for the expulsion of James Brooks. The whole testimony in the case, so far as it related to Mr. Garfield, was given by Oakes Ames. The statement of Oakes Ames concerning Garfield was brief. It is as follows:

Q.—In regard to Mr. Garfield, state to the committee the details of the transactions between you and him in reference to the Credit Mobilier stock? A .- I got for Mr. Garfield ten shares of the Credit Mobilier stock, for which he paid par and interest.

Q.-When did you agree with him for that? -That agreement was in December, 1867, or January, 1868. About that time. About the time I had these conversations with all of them. It was all about the same time.

Q.—State what grew out of it. A.—Mr. Gar-field did not pay me in money. I sold the bonds belonging to his \$1,000 of stock at 97, making \$776. In June I received a dividend in cash on his stock for \$600, which left a bal-ance due him of \$329, which I paid him. That is all the transaction between us. I did not deliver to him any stock before or since. That is the transaction and the only one. By Mr. Merrick-The \$329 which you paid

bini was the surplus of carnings on the stock hove the amount to be paid for it—par value? A.—Yes, sir. He never had either the Credit Mobilier stock or, Union Pacific railroad stock. The only thing he realized from the transaction

Q.-I see on this st atement in the account with Gen. Garfield there is a charge of \$47. It interest from the July previous, is it? A .-Q .- And the \$776 on the credit side is the 80-

er-cent, bond dividend sold at 97 per cent.? .--Yes, sir. Q.-And the \$600 on the credit side is the noney dividend? A.—Yes, sir. 1
Q.—And after you had received these two

sums they in the aggregate overpaid the prices of the stock and interest \$329, which you paid nim? A .- Yes, sir. Q. -You did not declare a certificate of stock to him? A.-No, sir; he said nothing about

Q.-Why did he not receive a certificate? A .-- I do not know. Q.-Do you remember any conversation between you and him in the adjustment of these accounts? A .-- I do not.

Q.—You understood that you were the holder of his ten shares? A.—Yes, sir. Q.-Did he so understand it? A.-I presume so; it seems to have gone from his mind, however.

Q .- Was this the only dealing you had with him in reference to any stock? A.-I think so. Q .- There were dividends of Union Pacific railroad stock on those ton shows: A.—Yes,

Q.-Did Gen. Garfield ever receive these? A.—No, sir; never received but \$329. Q.—Has there been any conversation I etween you and him in reference to the Pacific stock he was entitled to? A.—No, sir. Q .- Has he over called for it? A .- No, sir.

Q.- Have you ever offered it to him? A.

Q.—Has there been any conversation in relation to it? A. No, sir. Summed up, the statement is that Ames made a memorandum that \$1,000 of this stock in his hands was held for Garfield; that the stock earned \$1,329; that he paid Garfield \$329—the surplus the five years following, though the stock continued to earn dividends, he never delivered the stock itself, nor any dividends, to Garfield, and had never any conversation whatever with him on it was paying dividends, all of which Ames received and kept to himself.

Mr. Garfield's explanation was, that George Francis Train had advised him to invest in the stock, but he had doclined; that, in want of money, he obtained a loan of \$300 from Afnes, which loan he subsequently paid. Ames said he paid Garfield \$329; Garfield said he borrowed \$300. As Ames kept the stock which he said belonged to Garfield and all the dividends thereon, and never thereafter had any conversation with Garfield on the subject, there is unquestionable room for the belief that the transactions were confounded in Ames' mind.

The committee of the House made a full report of all the testimony, commenting upon the case of each member named in the McComb-Ames list. After commenting upon the cases of Mr. Blaine, Mr. Dawes, Mr. Scofield, Mr. Bingham and Mr. Kelley, it thus com-

mented upon the case of Garfield: The facts in regard to Mr. Garfield, as found by the committee, are identical with the case of Mr. Kelley to the point of reception of the check for \$329. He agreed with Mr. Ames to take ten shares of Credit Mobilier stock, but did not pay for the same. Mr. Ames received the 80 per cent. dividends in bonds, and sold them for 97 per cent., and also received the 60 per cent, cash dividends, which, together, paid the price of the stock and interest, and left a balance of \$329. This sum was paid over to Mr. Garfield by a check on the Sergeant-at-Arms, and Mr. Garfield then understood this sum was the balance of dividends after paying for the stock. Mr. Amea received all the subsequent dividends, and the committee do not find that, since the payment of the \$329, there has been any communication between Mr. Ames and Mr. Garfield on the subject until this in-

The committee, speaking of the mem-

bers named, report: The committee, therefore, do not find, at to the members of the present House above Mamed, that they were aware of the object of Mr. Ames, or that they had any other purpose in taking this stock than to make a profitable investment. It is apparent that those who advanced their money to pay for their stock present more the appearance of ordinary investors than those who did not; but the committee do not feel at liberty to find any corrupt purpose or knowledge founded upon the fact of nonpayment alone.

The committee have not been able to find that any of these members of Congress have been affected in their official action in consequence of their interest in Credit Mobilier

The committee do not find that either of the above-named gent'emen, in contracting with Mr. Ames, had any corrupt motive or purpose himself, or was aware that Mr. Ames had any, nor did either of them suppose he was guilty of any impropriety, or even indelicacy, in becoming a purchaser of this stock. Had it appeared that these gentlemen were aware of the enormous dividends upon the stock, and how they were to be earned, we could not thus acquit

And that is the whole story told by the Investigating Committee. The whole variance between Ames and Garfield was as to whether Ames paid him \$329 or whether Ames loaned him \$300. In either case Ames declares that Garfield never received any stock or certificates, nor any dividends which the stock earned from 1867 to 1873.

The report expressly acquits all the persons named—Blaine, Dawes, Scofield, Bingham, Kelley and Garfield-of all corrupt or improper action or complicity in the matter. In that acquittal the Democratic members of the committee concurred with the others.

Garfield as a Soldier.

The Democrats have opened fire on Gen. Garfield's war record. They know little about it or they would not have made such a mistake. Did any one ever hear a soldier or a soldier's friend say aught against Garfield's courage. enterprise or efficiency as a soldier? Did Gen. Rosecrans ever speak other than words of highest commendation of the tireless officer who was for so many years his chief of staff? Did he not give him full credit for suggestions and plans as to important campaigns?

There were 20,000 or 30,000 disheart ened soldiers gathered around Thomas on the second day of the battle at Chickamauga when Garfield came with the all-important information that caused a new formation of lines. Did any one ever hear a single one of those 30,000 soldiers say that he was not proud of Garfield's courage, persistence, and pluck?

In 1862, Giddings' old district in Ohio elected Garfield to Congress. He told his constituents that he could not leave the army. They replied that they would keep the place open for him, and they did until December, 1863, when he took his seat. He had just been promoted Major

General, and had he been after honors simply, he would have remained in the army. But the soldiers and officers of the old Army of the Cumberland and his old supporters at home wanted him in Congress, and he went. Was there any wrong in this? The Democrats may blaze away at Garfield's war record until they are tired, and then the old soldiers, the men who know all about it, will rise and give them a volley that will make them wish they had never touched upon the question. + Chicago Inter-Occan.

Irish Republican Convention.

Indianaports, July 15 .- R. L. Hunt, of Missouri, was elected permanent president and T. McNamara, of Ohio, secretary of the Irish Republican convention to day. A national executive committee was appointed. consisting of one from each State and Territory. Judge Morrison was chosen chairman of the committee. An elaborate address by the committee appointed yesterday was presented, the burden of which were many reasons why Iriahmen of the United States should swear allegiance to the Republican party, as that party had appointed and elected a very much larger number of Irishmen to positions of trust than the Democratic party. The convention closed tonight with a induster meeting at the Wig-

The address of the Irish American Republican convention to the Irish voters of the United States, is as follows:

THE ADDRESS.

Feilow countrymen-With a high sense of the necessity of placing before the world in their true light the motives which actuate us in avowing our apport of and co-operate with the principles of the Republican jury, by a distinct organization under the title of Irish-American Republicane, we feel called upon to after paying for the stock; that during state briefly the reasons which prompt the five venrs following though the us thereto. For many rears in this country the support of the Iris any canee or party was sought through the c of prejudice or effliction. Instruction wa. of the question, and thus an unreasoning a therence was given to the Democratic party for a period of the subject. According to Ames, the stock was Carfield's, but was never asked for nor delivered, though for years after it was never asked lateligence and a critical examination of the arguments why the other party should cceive a manly support b-came the guides of political action, and the Irishman, alike with his fellow-civizens of other nationalties, no longer gave in his adherence by party action, because of the leadership of there who they had previously trusted and followed. This convention therefore has for its object initiatory action, which, with firmness and energy, followed by promptness and industry in sustaining the course, principles and policy of the Republican party shall show the world that the Irish of today are capable of something more than being treated as mere slaves, and they are capable of adependent and intelligent thought and action, and that they are friends of that party which most truly represents that liberty, equality and equal rights which they have duly,

found in the land of their adoption. The claim of the Democratic purty that it is the only true friend of foreign born citizens is not susceptible of proof, as all students of American history are well aware; that during the administration of the Democratic party it utterly failed to compel the acknowledgment of those rights which the constitution guarantees to all who swear to support and maintain it. The infamous and desputic doctrine "once a subject always a subject," was permitted to exist as a principle of international law until the accession to power of the Republican party. Then and not until then England was compelled to recede from that insulting as sumption, and thus the adopted citizen for the first time was clothed with all the rights and guaranteed to the same protection outside the United States as the citizen born on American soil. So also to the Republican party do us one the enactment of that most beneficial law which has thrown open over public domain to all actual settlers, thus furnishing free and happy homes to thousands of our oppressed countrymen, who are fleeing from

the borrors of British ppression. You are anare, sfellow-countrymen, of the successful ingenuity with which the English government labored to destroy the manufacturing interests of our country, Ireland, which had grown up in the midst of our desperate and persistent struggles for freedom. You cannot have forgotten the heroic efforts made for their preservation by the great politicel sta camen of the last Irish parliament under whose festering care these inaustries arose to such a state of perfection as to rival the best efforts of the most skillful artisans of Europe. can you forget that that act the nnioh contains among its various principles one clause which entailed more misery and destitution in our country than all the crue!ties of Elizabeth or Cromwell. That clause provides for absolute free trade between Ireland and all side countries. Nothing more was needed to complete the full work under that blighting legislation. All our industries cave and exorpt the liven trade alone per-ished never to appear again, reducing us to the condition of mere series taral laborers,

and leaving us to be the belies victims of British rapacity and insatiable greed. Compelled by such merciless laws to abandon the homes of our fathers, we again encounter bere in America the same foe in the Democratic party whose respects and persistent attempts to engraft in our free institutions he same English free trade dectrine which wrought such disastrons results to our own country, should quicken the indignation of

every consistent Islahman. In marked contra distinction, we invite your earnest consideration to the policy of the Republican party on this aubject, showing that under its festering care in less than one-fourth of a century, America has created and has brought to perfect on manufactures of all the products which ener into the profitable indutry of a people, and their consequent prosper; y and happiness. Thus has the Recublican pary shown itself to be the champion and protector of American industry, to the discomfiture of the avarice of British capitalists. We appeal to you fellow countrymen, whose history is a long r cord of de-perate struggles for freedom, if your proper affiliations with a party which austained many years human ejsa: zy

that relie of barbarism when the Bepublican party, by the hands of our martyred President struck the shackles from the llubs of the slave wiped out the only blot on the otherwise stain less excutcheon of America, and initiated the

glorious principles of free lands for free men over every acre of our great republic. We ask you also whether you are prepared to torn over this government with all its bright auticipations of the future, to the tender mercies of the very men who exerted their best ability for years to effect its destruction. The restoration of the Democracy to full power in all the departments of the government, in the light of its past record of treason and rebellion, cannot but be regarded as a calamity, the magnitude of which can scarcely be imagined.

Speech of Hon. Carl Schurz at Indianapolis, Indiana.

Indianapolis, July 20.—Hou. Carl Schurz, secretary of the interior, addressed an immense assemblage of Republicans at the Wigwam. He spoke at length, making the following In the first place we want good government

a government which understands the public

business and transacts it honestly and justly.

The Indiana question is, how far has the present government met these requirements. I think I am not exaggerating when I say that fair minded men of this country will admit that on the whole, the public business has been conducted by this administration successfully. It has maintained the public faith and raised the credit of the United States to a point never reached before. It has consistently followed the policy of re-tieving the country of the dangerous money system, and promised the prosperity he the people by the restoration of specie payments. It has funded enormous masses of national indebtedness at a lower interest, and saved milhome a year to the tax payers. It has faithfully executed the laws, and observed sacred constitutional principles. It has removed many obstacles that stood in the way of a friendly understanding between different sections. It has reformed many abuses in the public service.

Now that the time for a change in the personnel of the administration has arrived we should favor that candidate who can be depended on to keep the administration where it is. The Democratio party labora under historic as well as constitutional difficulties. Since the down fall of the shave power the Democratic party has been drifting with a strange incapacity to understand the present and tuture, committing blunder after blunder from the secession movement of 1861 down to the nomination of Hancock in 1880, good, clear headed Democrata unale to control the obstreperous elements in the party.

In 1864 the Democratic party declared the war 1 failure, and must be abandoned. If this policy had been adopted the union would have gone to ruin. The Democrats declared the abolition of slavery would be the ruin of the country; decirred the resumption of specie pa; ments must be repealed.

The speaker went in to recite further examp'es to show that the Democratic party showed uself incapable to understand facts that had been accomplished, and thinks that were virtually it obstructed inevitable, and now in the year 1860, when war issues were fairly behind us, when by a con-cilatory spirit and strict observance of constitational principles, the government has re-moved the elements of discord between the sections, when general prosperity was blessing the land, and when the people look for enlightened, practical statesmanship-now the Dentocratic party knows nothing better to do than to set aside all its statesmen of known and s ttled opinions, political experience and training, and nominate a professional soldier who has never been anything else but that, and who, from the very nature and necessities of

professional ways, stood aloof from the man agement of political questions. I shall not attempt to depreciate the character of Hancock and the services which he has rendered the country. He is a gentleman of irreproachable private character. As a soldier he has shown bravery and skill in handling troops under difficult circumstances, and his name is identified with some splendid achievements. For all this every good citizen will honor him. But the question is not whether he is a deserving general, but whether he would be the kind of President the country necds, who can be depended upon to success fully solve the problems of statesmanship now before us. To head battalions of brave men against a fortified position, or win a campaign by dashing movements, is one thing. To regulate the finances of the country, to organize the civil service in such a manner that it may conduct the public business upon sound business

principles, is another. While speaking of sound money in their platform the Democrats put forward Ewing, of Ohio, Butler in Massachusetts, and Landers in Indiana, all inflationists. Resumption was opposed to the last by Democratic Congressmen. When Hancock was mentioned Peter Cooper and Sam Carey were among the first to wish him success. Business men who voted the Democratic ticket are taking a gambling chance, and that chance against them. The Democratic pasty is held together by the adheave power of public plunder and if Hancock should say he would abandon the specie system he would be laughed at by his party. Democratic success would cause the immediate removal of eighty thousand efficials, and their places would be filled by inexperienced men, without time for careful selections. This would destroy the whole administration machinery, and remove for a time at least the guards now placed over the public

money. Let us look at the other side. When in 1869 the Republican majority in Congress declared tor payment of the public debt in coin there was the end of the repudiation movement in the Republican party. When in 1675 the Republican majority passed the resumption act that was the end of the unredeemable paper money business in the party. The Repudiationists joined the Greenback party, and finally most of them became Democrats. The Republican party has either converted or ejected this class, and has become the reliable sound money party, and the solution of new financial problems can be safely entrusted only to ir. As to civil service in the event of Republican success, the administrative machinery will not be suddenly taken to pieces and disorganized to become raw material. That those Republicans who demand complete reform will not cease to work for it is certain, while on the Demo-cratic side we have no reason to look for anything except a complete relapse into the

old method. The Presidency is not a presentation of 'a sword or a gift of a horse given to a victorious soldier to please him. If so, then simple justice would give it, since Grant has had it, to Sherman and Sheridan before Hancock. The Presidency is not a trust due no man. Nobody has ever earned it as a thing belonging to him, and it should not be bestowed but for patriotic and enlightened atatesmanship, Above all the Presidency should never be pointed out as the attainable goal of a professional soldier. In a republic great care should be taken not to demoralize the army by instilling political ambition in the minds of its officers. I sm for subordinating the military to civil power, and therefore favor making Congressman Garfield President and letting General Hancock remain a general.

The Democracy may in the course of time gain the confidence of the people, but that should be only when the repudiationists and advocates of unsound money have ceased to be in its ranks, so powerful and influential an element as seriously to threaten the great counomical interests of the country.

The Dutiful Son.

A French boy saw his father hanging, and, instead of cutting him down, went and hunted up a policeman, who, on entering the room, found the man almost gone. On reproaching the youth for not interfering, he said he had "no right to meddle with his father's proceedings; it was not the part of a dutiful son to meddle." His father, being restored, went to thrashing his son for letting him hang; but the boy declared that his father would have thrashed him just the im same if he had cut him down, and that was known, or that a blow was medimost degrading form and only relinquished he had no right to meddle.

Mount Vernon. Whence Mount Vernon derived its

name is told by the New York Times. It says : The unfortunate Duke of Monmouth had a private secretary named Vernon, a prudent, sensible man of business,

who, after the Duke's death, found fa-

vor in influential quarters, and under

William II. became Secretary of State. He left a son, Edward, born 1684, who, greatly against his father's wishes, entered the navy, and, serving with early distinction, rose to the rank of Admiral. In 1722 he was returned to the House of Commons, and having in July; 1739, declared there that Porto Bello might be reduced with six sail of the line, and he would stake his life and reputation on the success of the expedition, he was sent with a squadron to do it, succeeded, and gave his men \$10,000, which had

just arrived to pay his troops. On returning home he received the thanks of both houses and the freedom of the city of London. From that time, however, his star declined.

An expedition to Carthagena, made two years later, signally failed.

It was in the land force at Carthagena that Lawrence Washington, George's eldest brother by fourteen years, had served, and, apparently, he esteemed Vernon, as he gave his name to his home on the Potomae, and procured a Midshipman's appointment for George, but his mother's interposition ultimately prevented the boy's availing himself of it, albeit she at first consented. Vernon's popularity was so great that

his unlucky expedition does not seem to have affected it, as he was actually elected to Parliament for three places at once on his return. Probably his known hostility to the Government had much to do with this,

In 1745 he was detailed to watch the North sea, in view of a movement of the Pretender's adherents. The next year a serious squabble arose between him and the Government, resulting in his producing two pamphlets, which so exasperated the authorities,

that, by the King's express command, he was struck off the list of Admirals. He died in 1757, at his seat in Suffolk, and, notwithstanding his disgrace, a handsome monument was erected in Westminster Abbey.

It was Vernon who brought into use the custom of mixing water with the ration of rum, which got the name of grog from his habit of wearing a grogram waistcoat, and hence his nickname of "Old Grog." Altogether, the man who invented

grog is buried at Westminster Abbey, commemorated by Smollet, and gave a name to Washington's home, must be regarded as no ordinary person, - - 🔨

Protecting the Rear.

In one of the public schools of San Francisco, a youth bubbling over with high spirits violated a long-established rule, and was summoned to the bar of judgment. With many sobs and tears he confessed the soft imprachment. "Have your mother call to-morrow," the teacher remarked, with awful and ominous significance. His maternal ancestor appeared on the following day, and, after being duly and publicly informed of the flagrant breach of discipline her son had been guilty of, was requested to say if she would punish him herself, or have the teacher attend to the matter. She preferred the latter course, and urged that the blows be well laid on. The next day was appointed for the flagellation. At the usual hour for such unpleasant affairs the youth was summoned to the front. He came with a hang-dog look and some trepidation. An oration on youthful frivolities having been duly delivered, the boy was ordered to extend his hand beneath an upraised ruler. Ho refused, and, in abcordance with the usual custom in such cases, was spread across the teacher's knees; and the punishment was administered in another quarter than the one originally intended. For some unexplainable reason the most energetic blows fell without the desired effect. A consultation of male teachers ensued, and the offender was conducted to a private room, and his wardrobe subjected to a rigid examination. On the interior of his bifurcated garment, at a locality of great strategical importance in such an emergency, was a thick flannel baby's frock securely attached. "Who sewed that on?" demanded the principal, in a voice of thunder. "My mother," answered the boy, with broken sobs. The teachers hurriedly consulted again, instructed the boy never to reveal the circumstance, and sent him in to his studies. Somehow the matter leaked

An Adroit Swordsman.

Pulaski, as is well known, was a adroit a swordsman as he was perfect in horsemanship, and he ever rode a powerful and fleet charger. During the refreat of the American army through New Jersey, in the darkest hour of our national adversity, Pulaski was, with a small party of horsemen, pursued by a party of British cavalry, the leader of which was as good a horseman and mounted nearly as well as Pulaski Pulaski rode in the rear of his detach ment, and the British Captain came in advance of those he commanded. The morning sun was shining brightly, cast ing oblique shadows, and, as the pur sued party entered a long narrow lane. Pulaski, having satisfied himself of the superior speed and command of his horse over that of his pursuer, slackened his pace and kept his horse to the side of the lane farthest from the sun. The pursuing officer came up in hot haste, his sword elevated so as to make the decisive cut upon Pulaski as soon as he could reach him. Pulaski rode as though he heard not the advance upon him-yet he kept his eyes fixed wardy upon the ground on the side of his horse toward the sun on his right. As soon as he saw the shadow of his pursuer's horse gain upon him, and found that the horse's head, by the shadow, had gained about half the longth of his own horse's body, he gave the sudden sword cut of St. George, with his powerful arm, and saw the decapitated head of the English officer follow the stroke.

His mathematical eye had measured the distance by the position of the shadow so accurately, and his position giving a long back reach to his right arm, while the cross stroke of his pursuer must have been made at a much shorter distance to have taken effect. that the pursuing officer lost his head before he suspected that his proximity tated.

Color-Blindness.

There is no human infirmity more curious than is color-blindness; and scarcely any other about which so little is known. The oddest thing about it, perhaps, is that it is not certain, or even likely, that the person who is afflicted with color-blindness is aware of the

Color-blindness is an inability to dis-tinguish colors. Those who are wholly color-blind can see no more than the forms of things; but cases of total absence of the power to perceive color are very rare. In most persons who are lacking in this respect, the infirmity extends only to certain colors. One man cannot perceive a red color; another green; another blue, and so on.

This partial color-blindness is not uncommon. Examinations by experts seem to show that about one in every twenty men is defective in the perception of celor; and it is asserted that the defect is not so common in women as in

Probably not fifty readers of this paper are conscious that they are colorblind. Yet, if oculists are correct, and four or five in every 100 persons are deficient in this respect, the defect assumes proportions that command attention, for the reason that there are many occupations in whicha quick and accurate perception of color is necessary. The lack of it may render success impossible.

There are many ways of testing the ye, to find out if it is color-blind. The best is, to put in the hands of a person, worsted, of various colors, and ask him to separate the pieces into red, blue, green and other colors; and then to shade them from light to dark. A man who is color-blind will usually make a mistake in assorting the colors, in the first four or five pieces given him for exam-

Another test is to see if a person can read red letters printed on a black ground. A third is to cover a blue sheet, printed with black letters, with thin white rissue paper. To the perfect vision, the letters will appear a yellowish brown. If they are black letters printed on a red sheet, they will appear green under the paper.

The causes of color-blindness have been sought by scientific men, and very phusible theories have been formed with regard to them, which we have not epace to give.

The defect is incurable, A person who does not know colors can never be taught them, and there is no operation or instrument that will remedy the defeet. - Youth's Companion.

A Detective's Ruse.

A man was wanted by the police, says the London Sporting and Dramatic Noge, and his skill in the arts of "making up" and dodging his would-be captors was so considerable that, for a long time, he escaped detection. At length a clever detective was put on his ttack, and first of all he began to inq sire about his associates. One of the most intimate of them was, it appeared, a certain young woman, and about her he first of all found out everything. He had reason to suspect that she was acquainted with the fugitive's hiding-place. So the first thing to be done was to follow her one Saturday afternoon, when she was free from her employment. An annocent young detective in the guise of a carpenter, was told off to watch, and endeavored to strike up an acquaintance, in which design he was not very successful, though he ascertained that Kingston

was her destination that afternoon. To Kingston he went, and traced her to a house occupied by an old man, about whom the neighbers knew no more than that he was an old man. He was an elderly invalid, never went to the door, uover went out, saw nobody; and how was he to be gaught and examined? There was nothing known about him to justify the police in entering the house, and the detective walked round the place, in company with the "carpenter," wondering what to do next. At the back of the house was a garden, in which was a kennel containing a big dog, or rather not containing him, for he was lying out in the sun at the end of his chain. No sign of life was visible in the house. "Jump over the wall and kick that dog then hide behind the summer house," said the detective to the "carpenter." In a moment the young man was over the wall, and the dog was howling from the effects of a kick in the ribs. Neighboring dogs joined in the chorus, and at the window appeared the old gentleman. No one was about; the dog continued to howl, and ineautiously the owner came down the garden to see what was the matter. Beneath the well-made gray wig the detective's keen eyes recognized the object of his search, and in a mo-

"IF I hit yer," said one little boy to another, "yer'll be usin' yerself fer snuff ter-morrer."

Domestication of the Buffalo. The early explorers of the Mississippi

valley believed that the buffalo might be made to take the place of the domestic ox in agricultural pursuits, and at the same time yield a fleeco of wool equal in quality to that of the sheep; but no per-sistent attempts have yet been made to utilize it by domestication. That the buffalo calf may be easily reared and thoroughly tanied has been conclusively proved, but little attention has been paid to their reproduction in confinement, or to training them to labor. Dur ing the last century they were domesticated in various parts of the colonies, and interbred with domestic cows, producing a half-bred race which is fertile, and which readily amalgamates with the domestic cattle. The half-breeds are large, fine animals, possessing most of the characteristics of their wild parent-age. They can be broken to the yoke, but are not so sober and manageable in their work as the tame breed-sometimes, for instance, making a dash for

the nearest water, with disastrous results to the load they are drawing. It is somewhat difficult, also, to make a fence which shall resist the destructive strength of their head and horns. But the efforts at taming buffaloes have not been many or seriously carried on, and no attempt appears to have been made to perpetuate an unmixed domestic race. Probably after a few generations they would lose their natural intractableand would doubtless form superior working eattle, from their greater size, strength and natural agility.-Ernest Ingersoil, in the Popular Science Monthly,

The Chinese Cuisine. The shark's fin is a delicacy which is rarely omitted from the menu of a Chinese feast. It is one of the "great classic dishes" forming the pieces de resistance of an official banquet, and is eaten either in the form of a joint, garnished with crabs, or served up in small pieces in cups placed before each guest. The consumption of rats, though it seems to be somewhat on the decline, is the cause of a very important traffic in the principal towns of certain districts, especially in a street in Canton called Hing-Loung-Kai. Here these animals may be seen in enormous multitudes hanging up in the shop windows among chickens and ducks and geese. They are for the most part dried and salted, and when in that state are esteemed a sovereign recipe for those whose hair is getting thin.

Beside the dishes peculiar to the Celestials alone, there are a variety of differences in their mode of cating and cooking food unknown to our cuisine, Hams, for instance, are kept for a year, or even two years, buried in heaps of sawdust, which imparts to them a taste of wood much appreciated by the gourmets. Broad beans are fermented, and, after being mixed with salt, form a very favorite sauce caten with all sorts of viands. Finally, the habit of eating "retten eggs," which sounds so strange to European ears, is explained by showing that the so-called retten egg is only a duck's egg preserved for a long time in an air-tight chvelope made of ashes, chalk, tea-leaves, and a number of other strange substances, until the yelk turns first to a green color, and then to a fine black, when it is considered fit to be

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The orange tree is the longest-lived fruit tree known. It is reputed to have attained the ago of 300 years, and been known to flourish and bear fruit more than 100 years. No fruit tree will sustain itself and produce truit so well under neglect and rough treatment. It begins to bear about the third year after budding, and by the fifth year produces an abundant crop, though the yield is gradually increased by age and favorable circumstances. The early growth of the orange is rapid, and by its touth year it has grown more than it will in the next fifty, so far as its breadth and height are concerned; but it is age multiplies its fruit stems.

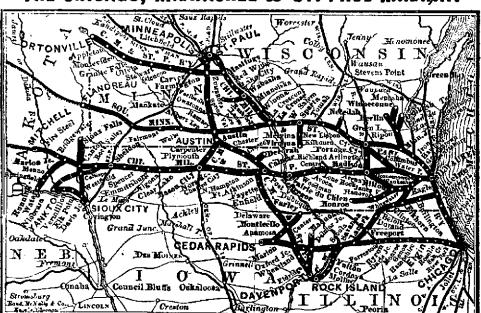
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Supprising cure.

Caulianan About, twelve years are white

SURPRISING CURE.

Gentlemen. — About twelve years ago, while travelling with Father Kemp's Old Folks Concert Troupe as a tenor singer, I took a severe cold and was hild up at Newark. N. J. This cold brought on a severe attack of Catarrh, which I hattled with every knowa remedy for four weeks without avail, and wide finally obliged to give up a most desirable position and return home, unable to sing a note. For three years atterwards I was unable to sing at all. The first attack of Catarrh had left my massi organs and throat so sensitive that the slightlyst cold would bring on a fresh attack, leaving me prostrated. In this way I continued to suiter. The last attack, the severest I ever had, was terrible. I suffered the most excruciating pain in my head, was so hoars as to be scarcely able to speak, and coughed incessantly. I thought I was going into quick consumption, and I itrally believe that had these symptoms continued without rebet they would have rendered me an easy victim. When in this distressing condition, I commenced the use of Sanfound's Radical Cure for Catarran, very reductantly, I contess, as I had true all the advertised remedies without benefit. The first dose of this wonderful medicine gave me the greatest relef. It is hardly possible for one whose head aches, eyes ache, who can scarcely articulate distinctly on account of the choking accumulations in his throat, to realize how much relief I obtained from the first application of Sanfound's Radical Cure. Under the influence, both internal and external, I rupidly recovered, and by an occasional use of the renedy since, have been entirely free from Catarrh, for the first line in twelve years.

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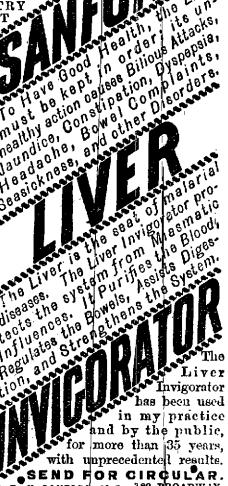
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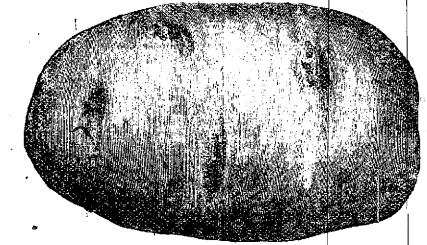


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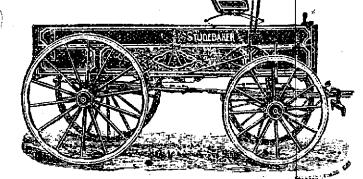
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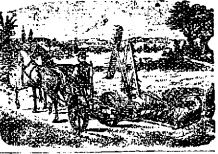
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Gradonsi Caracar, Services every Sunday at the City Hull, at 11 a, m, and 2 p. in ... Bunday * idol trimediately after maching service. Placer meeting every Thursday evening at 7.50 p. in. J. M. Büll, Pastor. Preservation Church. Sunday service at 11 a m ord by top meets Paul time. All are invited scats for Soully school impediately of morning service. Weekly player and to have meang wide sale eventing at \$.15 whom k W. C. Shevess, Pastor. A tree of the Bread of Life. (Episcopal), Rev. A to Ye ter, Ro of Morning Prayer, with serio, com Senday, at H. Clock, A. M. Surday school will sept 1st at boclock P M, How Communion west Sunday in each worth. No mant Environ until ist of Sept Strangers co dially tayeted to wo, ship with us.

Сэтрори Сисьси - First rea < 7.30 a, m.; high *inoin (mach - Frist rid s. 1. ma, m., night mass with sermo 1.10 30 a.m.; Sunday achool 2 p.m., vegers exholation and headdetion, 7.30 p.m. Manager twest end. P. John Universion Forra, O. S. B., Rector.

SECRET SOCIETIES.

A F & A M - the regular communications of Bismarck Lodge No. 120, A F & A M, are noticed to the fact and third Monexy- on the month at i p. in Brothers in good s, that ig an elogibally invited. John Pavidson, W. M.

to the region and ethal of Mandan 101, 1022 The keylond's hallevery tresta, Booms stiggod stinding are cor for more than the N. G. C. C. H. J. H. Sign H. W. Att. S. C. C. BUSING KARRE COMPANY.

Residue to the art Criv Hill on the first M. Criv (8), with the print of the taps of the first taps 3483 25 (5cm - 1440) X 3143 30 190.

An Machel, C., to's and supported J. B. Raymond for Congress

Hascock is rich from the judicious in Subst of his savings from forty years in the regular army of the United States.

Corr Schenz is already engaged in che ne chipaigh work Conkling takes the stiday in a tery days and will labor Licesson's until November.

Mr. Paasi, the great light of Ohiocet l'influor in Deceta La. U

Title Dakota to to I, published at Huon rose year to my address for "two

there are a transfer and Criterion. v likel supposit. Bennett, are now out for a Northern Dakota to in for congress. Raya cond is layourd by a majority of them.

and Pargo Argus has let up on its tool ish misrepresentations of the country west to represent fairly the farming and | pression of the mile my sparing ethar interests of this region.

Title I an Expressive of the fifteen news apers pull had in the Sioux valley ! starte outspoken for Bennett; two are rot come are I, and seven favor Pettigrew on Clour of the latter are printed in Sioux.

yold o'vient per read will reach thirty can describ It one equally premising to the Jaca - and Missouri river

CAPI D. W MARATTA seems to be the popular is a long Northern Dakotaians. for d anomate delegate to congress. The Cultura would goed the position it is were possible for one of the unterrified to represent this section .

THE Yanktor Herofil admits that it took

only on he years of democratic rule to bring on the a believe, and admits that t by the supporters of the other three can did wes, just because Mr. Lancoln was

Lan post office department has resuch orders for establishing the following ad-Citional money order offices on Monday, And size in this territory: Big Stone City Contral City Custer, Flanding, Fort Me A., Jamestown, Lead City, Madison, Maddin, Physel, Scotta daud Watertown

If the $S\overline{uu}$ is all any pretentions to de cent journalis a it would scarcely speak of Calbeaury as a renigible scalawag who is "clevited to his position of trust" through being "a leader in beer gardens." Thus: hings at the German element are collowed up by the know-nothing sentiment that Hancock should be supported occurse he'rs a decendent of the greatest of America's noble patriots. Among othter agnified by expressions to be found in this article the following is a fine sample, Schurz is the giant devil at the head of he Indian hag, and when traders or agents are appointed by him special pains are taken to predjudice his tondstools agains' the army on the frontier." THE TRIBUXE is glad to see democrats manifest somuch sympathy for the army, and for army people, but they would have been of far more service to their country. if they bas jurned loose their sympathy

FRANK MEAD'S REASONS FOR OPPOSING HANCOCK,

Garfield, the Volunteer Soldier --- A Scholar and Statesman, and a Living Lesson to the Young Men

of America.

To the Editor of The Bismarck Triume: MANDAN, July 18.—The little notice

you published in your issue of two weeks ago to the effect that "Frank Mead boomed for Garfield," if it has served no other purpose, bas at least had the effect of bringing to me a large number of letters from old Democratic associatés down in Minnesota; some deprecatory, others sorrowful, and one or two sarcastic to the verge of abuse. This, of course, I expected. When in the path of life we reach those points where our ways di verge from those in whose company we have traveled, the manner of parting is very hable to bespeak the character of those who are bidding adicu. One will fall on your neck and weep, another will heartily slap you on the back and wish you "good luck," another will curse you for a damned fool for listening to your conscience and choosing your own path, while in rare instances you will find one who will demand your money at the muzzle of a revolver.

Will you grant me the favor of your columns while I briefly set forth the reasons which have impelled me to support General Garfield in the prescrit canvass, and thus sever the political associations of twenty years? Not that I am vain enough to think that My reasons are of particular importance to any save my triends and late associates, but we all like to justify our actions to the wifeld when we take a step unexpected to our friends. Mankind learns what is best for the history is the great teacher. I love the l records or my race, and have med to readthem so that I might learn how it is that

Step by a parice on began No budth at adj growth of rain." --what have retailed, what agencies proproted the liberties of the luminan race. Long ago I learned that the sword was the natural eventy of civil liberty, and that in all ages the military academies of nations, in their multifutions forms, had spawned the monsters who had subverted the freedom of the citizen. You have not space in your paper for me to can merate instances, hence I retrain, and only add that ten years ago 1 resolved that never under any probable dontingen-ey would I be induced to support for President of the Republic any man eduo'r o ruy, is president of the Standard ; exted at West Point. It seems to me that Oil Company who he will invest twenty it has been demonstrated here under our very noses during the last twelve years, that the fact that a man was an extraordi narily good solder proved that he would the has made it appearance. Arthur M. thoughtful men everywhere need not be I me is teld it and proposes to send the fold that the teachings of experience in The editor tried kicking over the traces of water sweeping down the channel of ferent to make a coal bed. As the mount civil rulers. The worships of the mile tary hero is a relie of Bach arsm. Why do not the people choose a spaces ful Null of the Northern Dakota papers ex | prize-fighter to wear the critice of the judiciary? Wat is destruction, states manship Creation. Will those Democrats who criticise my action ask themselves why it is that the works of Thomas Jef. ferson are text books to day with Emilio Castelar in Spain, Leone Gambetta in Finnee, Charles Bradlangh in Englands Fros Penton's Beneription and ish ald answer because he has written the alphabet of Democratic Love nment, ! of the Roll River valley and is actually and the "a" of that alphabet is the sup-

Again, I must confess that I have not on the part of representation. Democrats. in the north to play the part of Sampson to the Deblah of the Southern Brigadiers. I would like full, equal, exact justice tional traternal church, every mistake of theirs forgiven, but not one transaction forgotten From Sumpter, through An-Title La > Republican believes the dersonville to Appointion every act burned into the memory of everythoy and gul both in the land for all time with in hels in the R : Physic Valley, and other tessons, is pregned with this prime gains a lodging in the Treasts of pay considerable number of the American people, I believe the child is new born who of 61-5. In the last campaign I fought with my party for the withdrawal of troops from the South. I am not sorry entire fruits of the great struggle destroyed by a sentimental concession that dorthern and southern soldiers deserve equal praise and reward for their efforts. If the princaple for which the northern soldier sufthe country was princed into civil war fered and died was right that for was h the southern soldier suffered wild ared tuined and taught inlover the land, from Mame to Texas, or a renewal of the trag

edy of civil nar is imminent. I have no words but words of praise for General Hancock, no words, but those of kindness for my late associates. My objection to Gen. Hancock is not to his person but to his profession-as to his prin ciples no one knows what they may be Neither do I object to the military as mulitary. I only assent that a soldier's education is constantly away from the correct standard of civil scif government. Hancock may be an exception but I suspeet not. Per-onally I knew him to be a genial, kindly gentlem in possessed of all social graces, but I have never learned or suspected that he was a statesman, a scholar, a philosopher or a thinker. In the nature of men he could not be any or all of these and at the same time a great sollier, for no one claims that he is a Napoleon or a Cæsar. 🧃

A great man has said that "government is at best a necessary evil." In party polities all that is left for the citizen to do is to find out which of the great organizations come marest to his own lighest convictions of the true in government, then enter that party, not as a machine to do its bidding, but as a full grown self-owned man; carrying his conscience into its councils, his honor into its contests. Emerson has said, "I will say what I believe to be true to day, though it contradict all that I said vesterday. And this is the only manly position. All years to move; when it was all melled, the process continued, the ravines and things considered, the Republican party the dammed up waters found a natural gulches were cut back till many of them in 1880 in its nominations and in its outlet to Hudson's Bay and the Red River mesas, buttes, pyramids and mounds. Mr became enunciation of principles approaches or was formed. Thus in the Red River mesas, buttes, pyramids and mounds. Mr became to me than the Democratic. I valley the glacial drift lies buried beneath Keith, engineer of the North Pacific line. Go to Bestwick & Arnold's for screen deors.

would be false to myself did I- not enter its ranks and fight for its success.

But I shall weary your readers. Let a resident of a state, cast my vote for General Garfield. He was a volunteer soldier—he is a scholar and a statesman. More than these—he is a living lesson to the young men of America; his life in its development showing what courage can do when directed by intellect and governed by conscience.

Without hatred or malice toward any. but with a sincere conviction of duty, I cast my fortunes with the Republican party, to await the time, when the teachings of the fathers of Democracy shall be resurrected by "the party of the future." Then I shall be found under that banner struggling for a government "of the people, by the people for the people." FRANK J. MEAD.

A WORD IN TIME.

Elsewhere Thi Tribune publishes a letter from Frank J. Mead, of Mandan, in relation to the great Northwestern Expo. week, commencing on the 6th day of next September. The Tribune knows from various sources that the approaching fair will be the greatest effort in the life of Col. W S. Kings-a gentleman who unites in his own proper person the genius of Barnum in the show line, the energy of an avalanche in pressing forward to his object, and is withal the firmest and truest friend to the whole northwest and our material interests. Mr. Mead sets forth the needs of this section in a clear and forcible manner, and THE TRIBUNE SCConds him in his effort to impress upon our people the necessity for prompt and energetic action. This year is the time to strike. Our first wheat crop is soon to be garnered. It will probably be superior to that raised in any other section of Dakota Let us send down samples of our soils, our coal, our vegetables and our cereals - not in cigar boxes and ounce vials, but by the cur load, and it will future by results of the past, hence himan prove a seed time which will yield a harved of an laundred fold. Who will take the initiatory in calling a public incet-

> Col. Lot vibility, after the election of Gen. be a thorough democrat. We would not then be astoms be I if he would claim to have been a regular flace hearer in the Hancock School. --) and ton Herald.

> Mr. Louis-berry followed Hancock's flag in the army of the Potomac, but he was fighting then the men who are trying to make him their ruler now. Garfield's flag, whether in victory or defeat, is good enough for THE TRIBUNE,

IF IT WERE NOT for the BISMAPCK TRIBLAR there hean party, according to that paper, no country. Colonel, do you not estimate your powers a little above par? - Yand 'on Herald.

Tribi NE desires to be recognized only which now lie scattered like sheep on the make a bad President. Intelligent, as one of the privates in Republican ranks. the days of old. But, with such a body influence to stay the tide of Republican ism as a pipestem stream would have had on the Chicago fire; and he does't claim any more influence now than he had then and isn't making half as much noise

DAKOPA "BAD LANDS"

Prof Denton who, it will be r mem bered, spont Sunday in this city a short ton cago, has contributed a very valuable viewed with equanimity the disposition better to the Daluth Tribune, on the North Pacific country in which he says "I find my ideas of the richness of the soil. and the adaptability of the country to done to our fellow citizens of the worth, man's development in advance or the I would have a re-paptism into the ma smost catravay at statements that I we member to have seen regarding them. It would be hard to find a clarge a connected body of good laud on this continent, where the best food for man can be as readily produced, as that which exists; truth: The north was right. The South within the Loundary of Dukota, and was record. And it may other sentiment | through the heart of which lies the North ern Pacific railroad. From Motley west the soil improves, being either underlaid. will see a renewal of the bleady truggle by limestone or those lying to the north have by glacial agency, furnished to the soil their valuable constituents. The that I did so, for I want equal and exact boulders are comparatively few, and the justice meted out to every section of our soil becomes deeper, richer and blacker country. But I do not want to see the with every will till ye reach the wonder. with every mile, till we reach the wonderful valuey of the Red River, where there is a soil unsurpassed by that of the Nile Here for nearly fifty unles in Frentth is an exceedingly deep, dark, time soil, des rappe brance of multifudes of the mounds, titute of bookders and gravely assuring mess and peaks and the great eindery was wrong. This truth must be main-(sight to a region as far north as this, and and his like masses, that lie scattered with boulders lying over the country cast, I west and south of it. When the cold of down temarked, why this is hell with the glacial time gave place to the climate! the fire out, and only the ashes and cm that now characteriz's this country, the indications are that the change took place almost instructionally, and the great are encroaching on the prairie with every ice sheet that then covered this northern region, in some places probably a mile or more in thickness, was suddenly tottoduced to a temperate crimate. Melting, a thousand feet above its present channel. as it must have done in the rays of the hot simim r's sus, it produced a flood, whose effects are observable to the geologist, in the United States from the Iditude of Northern Minnesota to the Cilf. But such a body of ice could not melt in one season, nor a dozen. For many year lay about 300 feet. The beds underlying the the great ice field to the north, preventing the passage of the waters in that direct incomerem sand and tray the reservoir tion, as the general slope of the country, making a deep canyon. The streams that would have led them; and thus to the flowed into the Little Missouri as soon as who will funish positive proof of the person south of the ice-field as far as the slope of this canyon was cut commenced to do on who intentionally poisoned my pointer dog. the land would admit, a lake existed a smaller scale what it had done on a where the Red River valley now is, which larger scale; the rills flowing into the gradually enlarged to the north as the ice streams then made ravines by a similar melted. At the bottom of this lake the process; with every shower the rivulets much was de josted, produced by the ground down Siturian, Devonian and Cre. Ty was cut into a

lake mid, and can only be reached by informed me that in a single season : ted to build up the physical system of man. From the

VALLEY OF THE RED RIVER

prairie country, destined throughout its entire extent to be a rich agricultural region. The poorest land that I observed being better than the average of that of Massachusetts. In some places I could see large accumulations of glacial material—sand, gravel and boulders piled confusedly together, where they had been pushed by the sliding glacier, or left when they had melted out of its mass; but in most of the railroad cuttings, and especially as we neared Bismarck, were evidences of the action of large bodies of water, which had modified the drift material. sorting it into stratified beds of sand and gravel, evidences also that large bodies of water, holding much sediment; had rested at times upon the land till the sediment was deposited and beds of neiss, very simand subjected to air and moisture, have ilar in appearance to that of Iowa and sition to be held in Minneapolis one Missouri, had been formed, producing soils of great fertility. Masses of ice con taining boulders taid been floated over the country by the same bodies of water, and as they melted the rocky masses were dropped where they now he scattered over the region. From the Missouri river westward Tertury beds underlie the whole region as far as the railroad is completed, and for at least 100 miles beyond; and it is quite evident that they have not er feen planed down by glacial tions of the trunks of large trees, transagency. These bed-probably extend east formed apparently into solid quartz ward from Bismarck for a considerable | There are thousands of them, and it is difdistance but being buried by more re-cent accumulations their exact boundary cannot at present be ascertained.

- FROM MANDAN,

on the lissouri, for about sixty miles west on the line of the Northern Pacific, we find boulders of grante, gneiss, and quartzite, diminishing in size and number as we go west, fill they disappear at are only found in the valleys, and beds of the streams. An hundred miles west of Mandan in the bell of the Green River. I found the last drift fragments, small in size and few in number, where they had been floated on sice cakes and dropped, and beyond this westward for eighty miles, as far as I went, and it is doubtless true of Rocky Mountains were reached, there is glacial action. The western pair of the United States, except in high mountain regions, was not cokered with ice during the glacial period, any more than northern Asia and the boulders that lie on the gides of the hills west of Mandan and aftered over the country east of Bismarck, for a considerable distance, were left by floating bergs, which passed down the Misseuri when the river was so swollen that its waters must have resembled a set. For bo∥lders to have dropped over that portion of Dakota that I have examined, the water must have steed at least 500 feet higher than the present level of the Messoari fiver, and it must have had in places a breadch of over 100 miles. From the north and northwest came ice-The Herald is certainly mistaked. The bergs and ice cakes bearing the bounders, one, and if a tunnel should be made under the river at Bismarck, as is now proposed, this old channel will be struck; and it may prove a great detriment to the

undertaking. FROM GREEN RIVER

to the Bad Land there is a beautiful prairie, wave atter wave for fifty miles, and we naturally expect this to continue indefinitely on. Not so, however; we walk on near the summit of a prairie wave and lo! almost in an instant, we are on the rdge of an immense valley, handreds of square miles of which are visible to us, lying atla depth of from three 16 500 feet. But such a valley, containing myrials of mounds, buttes, pyramids, pinnaeles, forts and turkts! Here are canyons, ravines gallies and perpendicular precipices: ds with brown and blue bases and vermilfjon tops; towers with unscalable walls, that dely the earth ransacking geologist Imounds of all sizes, from an anthill to a respectable mountain; single mounds, twin mounds, triple mounds and multiple mounds; mounds with yellow bases, white girdles and blood red caps; green mounds, drab mounds, white, blue, red and mottled mounds, transaced down from Fort Assignhoine and went east Enmounds with mounds on them; mounds beyond mounds, like waves on the occan, till they are lost in the distance; but, in terspersed with all these, slopes, many acres in extent, as green as an emerald, and lovely spots covered with the fragrant ground-juniper, fit carpet for a queen

MANY STRANGE THEORIES have been suggested to account for this condition of the country. The most common due is, that the whole valley has droppled down owing to some grand convulsion. But the horizontal lines of the beds of sand, sandstone, clay and shale on the faces of the predipices and across the mound forbid the supposition. The red aron hi have suggested to others volcame action, so that one pentleman as he looked ders left." It is a rtain, however, that he was need last winter. The captain has had the causes which made this strange country are still at work, and the Bad Lands shower. The Little Missouri in all propato the Missouri proper as a broad and shallow stream of pure water, nearly When the Missouri cut its way back by a full past the mouth of the Little Missouri then the lattle Misjouri leaped from its sudstone phillorm linto the channel the Sees our had cut, and commenced to cut its way back by a full through the underlying beds of whit are now the Bad Lands It probably had a fall at that time of sandstone being composed principally of Streams, then made ravines by a similar

tuccous beds that lay to the north, over PERFECT NET-WORK which the ice continued still for many of canyons, ravines and gulches; and as

deep wells, and that mud is now the soil | small stream near the Little Missouri cut of the country, so admirably adapted to a channel in the clay forty feet long and me close by saying that I should, were I | the growth of that grain, which is best fit- | ten feet deep. After cutting the first channel, which I have supposed was 300 feet deep, the river deepened its channel, until it was 300 feet below that, and a second series of canyons were formed the westward to the Bad Lands is a fertile, river continued to deepen and a third set were produced; and all these are with every snower cutting farther and faither back from the river and forming new pinnacles and mounds. On the east side of the Little Missouri, near where the railroad will cross it, is a precipice hearly 300 feet high, in which are found, as Mr. Keith informs me, 24 beds of clay, having an aggregate thickness of 171 feet and 3 inches; 11 beds of sand having a thick-. ness of 77 feet; two beds of gravel 3 feet thick and 10 beds of coal, two of the thickest having a thickness of 414 and 7 feet. From these to the top of the Bad Land

beds, are many other beds of coal, some

of which are thick enough to work; and they must be in the future of great value.

Some of these coal beds when exposed

SPONTANEOUSLY TAKEN FIRE

and burned the clay above them into

brick in some cases, and where the heat was very great, into scoria-like masses and bodies of semi-jasper. These being harder than the beds of sand and clay, have been left and give a strange burnt up appearance to much of the country. I saw one of the beds on the Little Misouri then on fire. On the coal or lignite. beds are in some places, stumps and portions of the frunks of large trees, trans ficult to travel a mile without seeing them. Stumps four or five feet across are quite common and I saw some as much as from six to eight feet in diameter. When they are in place, they, stand erect, in the soil and in the position where they once grew. There are also many leaf beds. One pointed out to me by Dr. Miller, surgeon at the cantonment are the Little Missouri crossing is the best locality for obtaining perfect deciduous lenves. Flowers and Millinery. ers containing the leaves have been heatenby the burning of an underlying lignue. bid, and the fossil leaves have been changed to the color of deep scarlet while. the reticulation on the surface is as distinet as on a growing leaf. - A species of the country, till the high ranges of the populus, populus decipiens, which I found to be the most abundant in a Terrary deno vestige of drift nor inflication of posit in Wyonaing, is the most abundant here, and I think it probable that the whole of these beds, in this parties of the Bid Lands, will be found to be of Pho-

WATER SCARCE. There is a great deficiency of good | water in the Bad Lands, most of it containing sulphate of soda, but there are some good springs and not a little good The pasturage in many places is vet be made within its territory. Much | port i of it is barren by an excess of what many fat cattle were feeding upon rich grass, which was higher than I had seen it elsewhere. That a take once existed where the Bad Lands now are, and over a large region all around it there can be no doubt. In tains to the west rose, the land sank and another lake was formed, the sediment in it sinking upon the vegetable mater pre grade, by a stinct a curtic chort viously deposited, when the chang to lignité began to take place. Lan land water changed places probably more than twenty times during the deposition of these Tertiary beds. The coal though by no means equal to that of the Carbonifer ous formation is a very valuable article and underlying, as it does a very rarge portion of Dallota territory, it will be almost universally employed - over the tree less plains in driving away from man's dwellings the cold of the long and severe Wherem Design

Army intelligence. Maj. Maynadies registered at the Sher-

dan the 20th. Lieut, Frank W. Robinson, 2d Cavalry,

arrived Saturday. Ord. Sergt Rosenthal and son, of Fort

Yates, visited Bistonick this week Infantry, were in Bismarck this week,

Lieut, H.J. Slocum, 7th Cavalry, and Mis J. M. Beil, were at the Sheridan Tuesday Lieut D. H. Floyd, 18th Infantry, came

. Lieut, W. J. Elgeriy, of the 7th Caval ry, sojourned a day in the city, during the past

Maj. Wykoff, commandant at Fort Ben nett, arrived Monday and went east, the follow ing morning

Maj. Brenner, at Fort Tottea, has sold his interests at that post to May Peck, who used to be Q. M. clerk at Port Seward

The Pembina Pioneer says Ligut. Walker is rapidly recovering and is now able to ride every day for an hour or so

Lieut Chubb, of Standing Rock, has spont several days of the past week in Bismarck in connection with public business.

Col. Stanley is bound to have soing excicement ali the time. He has preferred charges against Capt. Armes of the 10th Czynley, al ready under suspension for offenses for which a severe stage in retaining his atrape.

Restaurant for Sale. A restaurant having an excellent business at fore Custer, one of the best in litary posts in the northwest. Building 53x22 with kitchen laundry and ne house in addition, for their with

good guider, stable, etc. For further informa

HENRY SAGNIER. Hissel' and Children's Shors. At bottom prices at Marshall's

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A few yet left at W. H. THURSTON & Co's. \$50 Reward.

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Dress Goods In all the novelties and latest styles at

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··le Mia." The finest brand of Cigate made, at HOLI, EMBALNIS

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Gent's Farnishing Goods r +0+ +-Barm Implements

In the shape of Scothes, Hay Forks, Rakes etc., of the best make at D. I. BAILEY & COR The Einest Wines. And Indio's and choice Cigars, Impered and Domestic at George Elder's O.F.C. Restac

rant. Fourth street Blueberries. Blackberries and Raspherries this week at

Hubber Boots *1998* Oladistres in men at Makshalt ह

New Patterns just received at 50,009 Cigary in job lots

Laities and Childrens' Shoes An elevant isso amental The Best Lignors

of all kindle Creatent (Boscock for side) Impare Breath.

A congreti parding of their special follow the necessary their content of the periods of their surface parts. from the cools and refronces the mouth conseque * pear live appear a citylactectic to who induize an evoking should conexcellent, and many heautiful farms will technifus OZODON t. rs u renus - m to ple but odors of the wed. Ask your disease

poor lands need, and when I was there In the Whole Mistory of Medicine violous cures, or puto tamost so, wide to it rivers carried sediment till it became that se tesufore decrease in the rivers in all or the set of hills, where the beigs were stranded in a swamp and trees flourished till a mass, made it invessally known as a side of the of vegetable matter was a cumulated subspect to criple a Varisterdi over sole remedy to be kept town you all address. protes and Clery tren to commercial

MISCELLANEOUS

Tol. Salt Backle P.

MORTGAGES. (1年光年經過 EFTS1 FO

THE CORBIN BANKING CO. 115 Broudway, N. E. Lieuts. Howe and Chubh, of the 17th Ruy Parchase Moncy Mortgages well seared up afantry, were in Bismarck this week.

PHOTOGRAPHS.

PHOTOGRAPHS.

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topplemerry during the war.

Notice of Contest.

Notice of Contest.

I'S. LAND OFFICE, Bismarck. D. T., July 2 Sixt, 1880. Complaint having been entered at this office by J. P. Manhart against Jesse J. Brown for failing to compay with the law in his tree claim entry. No. 31, dated Jan. 24, 1878, upon the N. 14 of N. E. 14, Section 28, Township 139, Range 78, in Burleigh County, D. T., with a view to the cancellation of said entry: the said parties are hereby summoned to appear at this effice on the 21-t day of August 1880, at 10 o clock a. m., to respond and Liruish testimony concerning said alleged abandonment.

Register.

EDWARD M. BROWN.

TEHRITORY OF DAROTA, County of Burleigh es. In District Court, Third Judicial District. Robert Roberts, Printiff, vs Ansley Gray, Decembert, summons. The Territory of Dakota

bendant, summons. The Territory of Dakota set is greeting.

To Arsiev Gray, defendant, above named. You are been by summoned and required to answer the tempoint in this action which is filed in the office of the Clerk of the District Court for Burleigh County, Dakota Territory, and serve a copy of your answer thereto upon the subscriber at his office in the City of Bismarck, in said county, within thirty days after the service of this summons upon you. If you fail to answer the complaint within that time the plaintiff will take judgement against you for the sam of four hundred and forty-two dollars besides the costs of this action. Dated June 14th, 1880.

John A. Stoyell, Plaintiff's Attorney, Bismarck, D. T.

ERRITORY of Dakota, County of Burleigh. s. In District Court, 3rd Judicial District, Joseph Leighton and W. B. Jordan co partners oug business under the firm name and style of right in & Jordan, plaintiffs, vs Boyd and Congian, c. partners doing business under the firm me and style of Boyd & Congdon, defendents

that is, he forestory of Dakota to Geo. W. Boyd and vield congdon, defendants, above named you are he of you are he oby summoned and reveal to move the complaint in this action of pair offs above named which is after with path this above native hashink is filled with a cock of the District court of the said Connect fill height and serve a copy of your answer code after the subscripers at their affice in a Cry of Bisanci kin, in county within flurating after the service of this summons upon an extraction from device the service. If you fail adsive of the day of service. If you pair out the companit within that time the plant to is will take judgment against you for the sum of the day three and it band clobby dollars, less des the costs and decreasements of this ar Date 1 Jan. 13(1., 1880)

You Kin & Ball. Plaintels Affordeys, Bismarck, D. T. IMPRESECURT OF DAKOTA, Compty of Bur

In District Court, Thind In licial District, ort Roberts, Park, vs. Thomas, H. French, off. The Territory of Daksta sends greeting.
Thomas, H. French, defendant. You are Thomas H. French, defendant You are by summoned and required to answer the phoint of the Plaint is in this action, which ated in the office of the Clerk of said court dealist and serve a copy of your answer upon subscriber, at the office in the city of Bisses, in sold county, without thiny days from date of the service of this summons upon usein-ive of the day was in service. 300 fell to answer the complaint within If you hat to answer the companial within hat time the plaintiff will take judgment against the for One Rundred and Islament to Dollars, he distilled the costs and distursements of this action, but of a Bismarck, D. T. this, 5,6 day of July,

FLANNERY & WEITERRY. Placitiff's attorney, Bismark, D. T. i hereby really that the complaint in this cline guesfield in my office of the 5th day of any 18st.

E. N. Correy. Clerk District Court.

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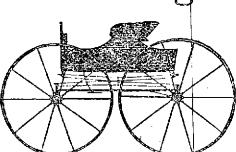
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groaned;
In accents terrific her pain she intoned;
And joy in the hearts of the people was through.
For news went about that old Milita Green,
The crossest old woman that ever was seen,
Was crying, and sighing, and probably dying;
And neighbor with neighbor was pleasantly vying
To hasten her off to that beautiful shore
Where old maids are happy and grief is no more;
But she had no notion, with such slight commotion,
Of leaving the earth and crossing the ocean;
And, spite of her moaning and groaning and pain,
Old Milita soon was reviving again.
But, strange to relate, her most putful fate,
Her tog-finthful tongue was indeed paralyzed.
She moaned her misjortune both carly and late, She mound her mistortime both early and late,
Well knowing her pleasure and labor was o'er.
She was not the Milita Green as of yore;
Her dark locks grew gray and her looks more profound; Her silence would many a stranger astonnel,

Who'd question what sort of a woman was she Who joined in the revels yet stient would be? Alas for poor Milita! she could no more Bring stories of scandai from door unto door; Her mind could not speak and her tongue would no

and gossip and scandal were weak without her Assistance; peace broaded on billside and plain, And happiness came unto households again. Her massion was ended; her sorrow was brick. the laid perself down and she died—died of grief. MOHAL

You tremblesome tattlers, who deem it rare sport, Or duty to scatter each doubtful report, Beware! there is grief for us all; The fairest of trees shed their leaves in the fall! Nor beauty or usefulness ever can save A rose from destruction, a man from the grave, Bewarel oh beware' how you telt what you've ever, And think of the fate of poor Milita Green. ARINGTON Mass.

CHASED BY GREASERS.

"Yes, I've had a number of narrow escapes during my career," remarked the Lieutenant, as he puffed lazily at his eigar, " and I think my last adventure may tend to interest you. It was a pretty tight squeeze, and at one time I thought sure I should lose the number of my mess, but 'touch and go' is a a good pilot, you know, and here I am to-day, as good as ever. I will give you the defails, if you care to listen.

It was the occasion of a dinner party, given on board the vessel to which the Licutehant was attached. His immediate friends were on either side of him, and it is needless to state that the officer's proposition for an after-dinner

yarn was eagerly accepted. / "Some of you remember—it is not so long ago--when I received orders to join the gun-boat fitted out specially to patrol the Rio Grande, with a view of protecting the interests of our citizens on the Mexican frontier,

"I never did like the race all of their characteristics are repugnant to our broad and enlightened ideas of civilization. They are priest-ridden, superstiignorant, bigoted, treacherous, tious. addicted to gambling, lying and throat-cutting; and, gentleman, I might continuo the list to an indefinite degree were 1 not assured that you thoroughly understood the characteristics which in general prodominate with the Greasers. "It was anything but pleasant paddling backward and forward in that confounded river, with glouds of miasma notony which had become well-nigh insupportable. One day followed another with the same dull routine; there was no society, no one to visit, and it was the earnest wish of all hands that we might either have a brush with the yellow-bellies, or else receive orders for

more active and congenial duty. "Finally, tempted by the clouds of wild duck, plover and other birds infecting the reedy shores and lagoous, I resolved to have a day's sport. The opportunity was a good one, the engineers having blowed down the boiler for a

general dverhaud. "Accompanied by a young Midshinman, Harry Murdock by name, with our double baricled guns in the stern-sheets, we took possession of the dingy, a light, fleet-pulling and sailing boat, and at carly daylight shoved off from the Som-

"The early mists of morning were slowly rolling up as we pulled in shore. The current was running swiftly against us; wild detours had to be made to avoid rocks, sand-bars and shoals which abounded on every side. Leaving the river, we proceeded leisurely up a tribu tary, which was entirely new ground to both of us. The waters, contracted by the narrow channel, reshed furiously, casting showers of spray in the air, compelling us to exercise our utmost skill to avoid the dangers which beset us on all sides. I was wet, tired and exhausted with the long, fatiguing pull, and only too gladly acceded to my companion's suggestion to tie the boat up to a tall, everlinging trunk of a tree, and try kind tacks for a while.

"The ground was sticky and treacher-ous like the natives. Wild serge grass grew in detached masses, with here and there a clump of Spanish bayonet, and bunches of coarse rushes, all growing

usuriously in the wet, soggy ground. "We had a time run of sport, bagging more game than we could carry, and the sun was well up before we thought of returning to the heat, where we had left a lunch, put up by the ward-room steward. We had, as well, wandered a considerable distance inland, which fact was forced most disagreeably and forciby up-on me when I ascended a slight emin-ence to obtain a better view of the sur-

rounding country.

"A party of most vicious-looking scoundrels, swarthy and bearded like pirates mounted upon wiry mustangs, galloping directly toward us, their arms and accoutrements glancing brightly in the rays of the morning sun, met my

"There was no mistaking their errand, and, if the slightest doubt had existed, it was soon dissipated when the party urged their steeds into a round gallop, at the same time unslinging the carbines which were strapped to their backs. With a ferocious yell they came swooping down upon us, and I, hastily summoning Harry to follow in my wake, struck for the old trunk of the tree which marked the spot where we had disembarked.

"Clinging to our guns, while game-bags and contents were tossed aside, we sought the hardest and dryest ground, until a point was reached, as nearly as we could judge, that was abreast of the tree, which was hidden from us by the tall serge grass. The dry earth was left behind, and with a plunge we went

THE STORY OF MILITA GREEN - miles of which intervened between us and the river. In the rear a dozen wellarmed men were urging their horses along at a furious gait; and, gentlemen, if ever I felt scared in my life it was when I cast a furtive glance over my shoulder, taking in the whole situation.

"There was one point in our favorwe had the advantage of a good start, and, as the Greasers reined up their snorting mustangs for a moment on the edge of the marsh, we were steadily plowing our way through the mud and water, while showers of vile compound flew high above our heads with every plunge. We were beyond the range of their rifles, they having tried their caliber, the balls expending themselves far astern, harmlessly in the mud. Then, with a simultaneous yell, they came on, the animals plunging furiously as they sank deeply into the adhesive mud of the morass.

"Their object was murder and plunder. The opportunity was too good to be thrown away. There was no one to interfere, no one to witness their deeds of violence, and in that mass of tangled weeds, grass, mud and mire no one would discover our hacked and disfig-

sounded continually in our ears, and, as

ured bodies. "The rapid crack of the carbines re-

the horses gained upon us, the balls began to whistle uncomfortably close. But it is a hard matter for a mounted man to hit a fleenig fagitive, so I had but slight misgivings on that score. It only served to accelerate our pace, while the cattle bandits wasted their ammunition in hopes, I presume, that luck would favor them by winging one of us with a stray "We had got fully over two-thirds of

the distance, with chances in our favor, when with a groan, a burst of agony, the plucky little Middy fell at my feet I thought at first he had been struck by a stray bullet, but such was not the case. He was exhausted, best entirely out, and, pressing his hands on his side to repress the pain, his white face met mine with an expression I shall never forget.

"'Go on,' he gasped, with an effort; leave me behind; there is a chance for you, and one victim is sufficient. I can go no further,'

""Get your breath, my lad; keep your gun dry, and "never say die while there's a shot in the locker." Two Yankees are a match for a dozen Greasers every day. Can you manage your piece? Good! then take careful aim, let them have one bar rel, and reserve the other.

"A storm of bullets pattered around us, plowing up the mud in every direction, but the horses, from their unruly movements, saved-our lives. We remained unhurt, while our fire was delivered full in the faces of the bilious cutthroats, and three of them dropped from their saddles well peppered with duck shot, while the remainder ducked on the off side, like a Comancho brave, swerving from their course; and, seizing the opportunity, I dashed forward, catching the bridle of a mustang, whose former rider lay floundering in the mire, and the next instant I had flung myself into the saddle.

"Harry, who had in a measure recovrising every morning, heat sufficient to scorch the boots off your feet, and no amusement to break up the drear mo
amusement to break up the drear mo
out trouble; then, followed by the re
Neglect and carelessness deteriorate mainder of the gang at a respectful distance, we continued the retreat to the bank of the tributary stream in good order, keeping up a running fight, and replying shot for shot.
"The old trunk of the tree loomed up

grim and defiant, a beacon of hope to us, though, and already we could make out the dingy bobbing up and down in the swiftly-running waters of the creek. A dark bank of clouds was rapidly rising and spreading over the heavens, while the distant mutter of thunder gave warning of the near approach of a severe

"The decisive moment for embarking had come, and, hastily running home a charge in the empty barrel of my gun. I turned suddenly, charging at full speed upon the astonished Mexicans, and yelling at the top of my voice, closely followed by Harry.

"Delivering our fire in rapid success sion, and taking advantage of the smoke end confusion, we dismounted, made a bold push for the dingy, and the next instant I had sent the light shallop whirling out into the stream. The breeze was strong and fair, coming in gusts from the midst of the frowning storm-cloud, and, stepping the mast, I hauled aft the sheet, taking the helm, while Harry, pale and panting, laid down in the bottom of the boat by my

"A wild, unearthly shout came ringing out in the fitful breeze, and, glancing astern, to my dismay, I beheld a long, weatherly boat filled with natives, who were in close communication with the gang ashore. They were soon made to understand the true state of affairs, as, with a yell of vengeance, the oars were manned on either side, and, with the foam boiling and bubbling about the bows, they gave chase with an earnest ness that meant business. But I was on my native element again, my confidence was renewed, I felt more at home, and with every moment Harry was recover-ing his vitality. He reloaded the guns keeping an eye on the horsemen, who, balked of their prey, galloped along the bank, howling and yelling like so many fiends, but wisely keeping out of harm's way. They had received a sufficient dose, their ardor had been damped, and, while they burned for revenge, and itched to test the keenness of their knives on our throats, they were willing their friends should pull the chestnuts out of the fire for them.

"The dingy, with sail almost sub-merged, was flying through the water at a rapid pace, but the fleet boat astern, urged on by the united strength of fif-teen men, gained perceptibly upon our sail boat.

"I was compelled to watch the boat,

the channel, and the strong squalls of wind, and, with tiller in one hand and sheet in the other, my mind was fully occupied. A mistake, an accident, no matter how insignificant, and our lives would pay the forfeit. Showers of spray, with an occasional miniature sea, would fly over the boat as we dashed through the whirling, eddying foam, and Harry would have to lay aside his double-bar-rel at intervals to bail out the flying

"An occasional volley from the land party would whistle and zip about our ears, and, before a return shot could be ankle-deep into the mud and coze, three retreat under cover of the bank lined bet your boots we're a cultured crowd."

by a vivid flash of lightning. A squall of wind and rain swept over us, compelling me to let fly the sheet, and in au instant the canvas, torn and tattered, was streaming out to leeward, the sails useless and ruined—for our use, at least. "We were now in a species of rapids, where the torrent boiled along at a furious speed. There was no occasion for canvas to accelerate our pace, and the waters, lashed to fury, roared and min-

gled with the crash of thunder, and the sharp hissing of the descending rain. "The smooth sides of granite rocks were on either side, half concealed by flying foam and blinding spray, and the face of my companion turned a shade paler in the devilish glare of the lightning as he noted the peril we were in. But we had escaped the death which surely waited us astern. A quick glance over my shoulder assured me of that fact. The Mexicans, appalled by the wild appearance of the channel, had ceased their efforts, and were lying on their oars, virtually giving up the race, without venturing to follow us into what certainly looked like sure destruction.

"We were both compelled to crouch in the bottom of the bont, which tossed and tumbled violently on the surging swells with the buoyancy of a cork. The rebounding foam blinded my eyes as the dingy rose on the crest of a roller. and, whirling half round, coming within an ace of broaching-to, we glided forth from the narrow creek in safety, riding, half filled with water, on the broader bosom of the Rio Grande.

"The spars of the Sombrero Icomed up through the murky atmosphere, swaying to and fro as the squalls swept through the taut rigging, and I can assure you she never looked lovelier to my eyes than when we paddled alongside and gazed at the protruding muz zles of her nine-inch guns.

"Our enemies had long since disap peared. I never beheld them again, and somehow after that it never appeared half so monotonous on the deck of the old craft, and it is needless to state that I was effectually cured of all desire to again indulge in a day's sport. on the Rio Grande.

"My injured arm healed rapidly, leaving a slight scar as a memento of the day's sport."

The Care of Clothing.

Concerning the fashion of clothing and the various fabrics of which it is made, information is full and frequent. Very little, however, is said about the care of clothing, and the ways in which it may be preserved for the longest time and in the best possible condition. To those who change their garments with every change of style this is a matter of slight importance, but to those who purchase a silk dress or a broadcloth suit only once in a series of years it is a matter of interest and value. Silks, cashmeres, cloths of standard style and quality, are very little affected by the various currents of fashion, They hold their own through all the years, and are always good, always "stylish," always suitable. When new fabrics are for the hour of their popularity high-priced, these standard goods sell at the standard price,

clothing a great deal faster than steady wear does. The housekeeper who, in stead of changing her nice dress when she passes from the street or the church to her kitchen, keeps it on and takes is with her through the various processes of dish-washing, sweeping and cooking will soon rob it of all its nicety, while she who wears her fine clothes only in places where fine clothes are suitable may keep them in good condition for an indefinite time. To dress according to one's work is good taste, good sense and economy. The careful person will take pains to preserve a new calico no less than a new silk. We knew a young lady once who put on a nice new calico which she had taken great pains to make, and wore it through the morn ing dew to milk the cows. To keep her arms from being soiled of tained by the sun, she declined to turn up the sleeves of the dress. In two days the nice new called looked like the rest of hcr dresses, dowdy, slatternly, unclean. We knew an other young lady who had six silk dresses, and not one of them was fit to wear, though none of them had been made above a year. They were spotted druggled, tumbled, mussed, nimsed We knew another young lady who was the fortunate possessor of one mee black alpaca dress which she wore on all occasions the season through, and always appeared faultlessly dressed. She had no work to do that would specially soil her clothes. If a stray drop of anything that could make a spot fell upon her dress it was at once removed. All dust was brushed off, a sponge dipped in ammonia water brightened faded places and snowy collais and cuffs suggested dainty habits of cleanliness.

The care of clothing to be easy must be habitual. The hardest part is in forming the habit, and this cannot too early in life be formed. Most children love to make mud pies, and play in the dirt generally, and give little heed to keeping themselves elean. This is all well enough at times, and they should be indulged in their mud pies, provided they are dressed for the work. But it is "poor-folksy" in the last degree to all low a child to play in the dirt with nice clothes on, or to permit a young person to dress inappropriately while at work. It is vastly easier to change a good coat for a poor one than it is to restore to its pristine condition a soiled coat, It is vastly easier to put on a pair of overalls than it is to sponge thoroughly a pair of pantaloons. But the worst of it is that those who neglect to change the coat and to put on the overalls neglect, also, the sponging and cleaning processes, and let dust and spots re-

A clothes-brush, a wisp broom, a bottle of ammonia, a sponge, a hand-brush, a cake of erasive soap, a vial of alcohol, should form a part of the furnishings of every toilet. After all dust has been removed from clothing spots may be taken out of black cloth with the hand-brush dipped in a mixture of equal parts of ammonia, alcohol and water. This will brighten as cleanse. Benzine is useful in removing grease spots.

He asked a Cincinnati belle if there was much refinement and culture in given them, the cowardly skunks would | that city, and she replied: "You just

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THE EBONY BEDROOM.

CHAPTER L

AFTER THE BALL. It was 8 o'clock of a dreary winter's day. M. Lecoq, on special duty at the Grand Opera ball, was on his way past the Grand Hotel when he met a policeman who informed him that there was something up in the Rue Canmartin. However much he merited repose, M. Lecoq quickened his steps. But he had been anticipated by the Ward Commissaire of Police. A crowd was at the carriage gateway of No. 35, counterbalancing the cold with the heat of discussion. The detective lingered a moment to scrutinize the little mob, but it was composed entirely of neighbors, shop clerks, and innocent chance passengers. So he went into the princely mansion, which he knew to belong to

the Count of Montfort Ste. Croix. The first room on the first floor had been barricaded by a heavy piece of furniture which it had taken two powerful men to move back. The castor had been removed to prevent it being rolled away. Not a thing in the dining-room had been disordered. The doors were open of a reception-room, where a ball dress was spread out on three chairs. In the sleeping apartment were the policemen, servants and Police Commissary. The latter glanced around and recognized Lecoq with some relief in his eyes. but the new-comer did not return the salutation. He could not. Accustomed though he was to scenes of bloodshed and crime, the present scene shocked him into silence and immobility.

The room was very targe and lofty, nung with maroon and paneled in ebony and gold. In the very center was stretched the lifeless remains of a beautiful young lady—the Countess—only partly covered by a tablecloth, which she had clutched and dragged over her in her fall. The corner of the lips was still curled in a smile, as if to mock at the idea of the fate which had abruptly overtaken youth and beauty. The superb and somber decoration, in the very latest taste of that day, was most appropriate to the picture. The bondoir was in the other extreme luxurious. Its door was open and everything was topsy-turvy there. The graceful body had stiffened in a dishabille which had cost the Brussels nuns some years of spider-like toil. Her long, air tresses tormed a golden pillow under her head and half veiled a small sword wound on the bosom—the egress of the blade, for she had been run through from behind. The carpet was crimson and hardly betrayed the blood, but a white for rug was horribly dabbled. A wax candle stood on the floor, nearly burnt out with having solitarily watched over the victim. A very long, thin rapier, with a chiseled bowl, whose place was vacant in a trophy of arms on the wall, lay on the rug. It was the Count's ancestral sword. The bed bore no trace of a struggle there. Suddenly a little rosy froth effervesced on the lady's lips, which parted, and the eyes, if possible, stared a trifle wider. The cold air brought in by Lecoq had mechanically affected the corpse. But the servants started in terror.

"I have had no time to do anything," i aid the Commissary after the detective sent for a magistrate. Nobody is under It was an appeal for him to begin the

inquiry. The affair had stopefied the

The first thing manifest was that the unrederer or murderers had not left the house in an ordinary course. The porter had let no one out since his mistress came home from the ball. The next to ! while, who had been to the opera ball ? also, but not together, and had not ists. It was at this juncture that a young known one another to be there. On their going up stairs, they had heard footsteps in their mistress' room. The barricaded door had baffled them. The porter had helped the coachman to remove the block, and then all three had discovered the dead woman, but not a glimpse of her assassin.

At Lecon's suggestion, they were put under arrest and guarded, separated. "In fifteen years," said Lecoq, grow-

ing more and more serious as he found jewels and cash untouched, "I have met no crime so obscure."

They examined the servants individually. But their statements tallied. The Countess was haughty, but not to her domestics. She could hardly have made an enemy in the house. She had given leave for tae coachman (as her cavalier came for her in his carriage) and maid to spend the night out. The Count had mining property in the Alps, and was at

Geneva engaging an engineer.\ "He should be telegraphed to at once," advised Lecoq. "Betsy, as they call you," he proceeded to the tiring-yoman. "Did you see your mistress at the ball?"

"She did not go to the opera ball, sir," was the answer, "to my knowledge. But to the masquerade at the

Spanish banker's, Hermanoz." "Who was the gentleman who called

She did not know. But the porter knew. The Marquis des Medrane's carriage had come and had brought her back. She had gone up the staircase

slone—qu te alone beyond a doubt. "The Marquis has the next house, observed the Commissary. "Can we ask him to assist the inquiry?" Lecoq con-

sidered. "The magistrate's order would do it. But let us risk it. Let Gerold request his presence."

Meanwhile they resumed the search for articles from the apartments other

than that visible. The Marquis de Medranc was prompt

in responding to the summons. He was in evening dress. He was good looking, and had been a fop among the Caderousse Grammont set a few years back. He was pale. He had heard the news from his servants, no doubt, or the crowd at the door would have enlightened him. He knelt down by the dead body, and dwelt.a while in silence. But there was nothing unnatural in his not expatiating tipon the dreadfully sudden death of his recent partner in the waltz. Every feattre had been attentively regarded by Lecon and the police official.

"We understand you accompanied Lady Montfort to a ball," began the lat-

"It was to M. Hermanoz's. My poor friend, whose husband wished her not to be cooped up in his absence, requested my arm and carriage, and, having equal glee. "So the spent the early part of the night, I have arrived already."

brought her to her door. I went to my club, but I was too tired to play, lost few napoleons, and came home "Did you see the lady to this door?"

inquired the detective. "This? No, no! She would not even let me leave the carriage. I may

say-whatever value the information possesses, that the windows were lighted up when I came home a second time." "Can you form any opinion about this crime?"

"Really I know so little of the Mont

fort family. "Excuse me, my Lord," said Lecoq, with pretended bluntness, "but we know your Lordship to be quite in the world of fashion. Who has been accused of being this poor lady's cicisbeo?

"The Count of Montfort," answered he, testily, turning red after paling, "is a splendid fellow. She idolized him, Why, this will break his heart when he learns it. But who will impart the news?"

"That's been done," answered the official.

An hour after, the body having been placed on the bed; a magnificent mass of rare flowers came from the Marquis, which Betsy, released as guiltless, ar ranged with taste.

By the midnight train and a cab driv en at tearing speed the Count arrived His wife, surrounded by the blossoms, and upon black velvet, in that gloomy room seemed only sleeping. Betsy had plaited her long flaxen tresses. Gontran de Montfort strode up to the bed, having kept his countenance up to that moment, but then, nature having been overstrained, he fell on his knees, endbracing the clay-cold idol, and sobbed her name. The servants repeated through the mansion, in a tone which testified to the rarity of the event, "My Lord had tears in his eyes.

In the morning Mr. Lecoq called to say that he had been specially trusted

with the case. "I am sorry to tell your Lordship; though," he remarked, "that the case is inexplicable so far. But we are bound

to pierce the mystery.' The nobleman looked at him sadly,

and answered: "It is uscless for you to look after the murderer of my loved one. He is no common criminal. I have no other aim in life now. And when I meet him, believe me, I shall not call in the law to execute him.

This speech seemed out of place on the lips of a Breton gentleman, a race noted for religious and law-abiding traits. CHAPLER IL

BEFORE THE BULLETS. Like all rich capitalists, Marquis Hector de Medranc found himself ruined by the Franco-Prussian war. He hastened to Paris the moment the gates were opened from his Italian retreat, and found his house property, nearly all centrally located, in good preservation. Absorbed in his preparations, he was in Paris on the 18th of March, 1871. Perhaps he was the only nobleman who was not in London or the South, preferring to see their country desolated without them rather than pass under democratic rule or into the army, forgetting all but France.

The town was not pacified, and the thunder rumbled on the heights off explained how he came there. "I have | Belleville and Montmartre. The spring came delightful after the vigorous winter, and the Parisian little recked that the lilacs given his lady love came from ground rocking under the batteries of Clamart, manned by Frenchmon firing on their own capital.

The Marquis had hidden in his hotel of the Rue Carmartin. The gates were solid; his servants well-paid. He heard the firing on the Parc Monseau with joy, arrive were the coachman and the lady's tas it betokened an advance of the Government troops against the insurrection! woman in the red zonave dress of a vivandiere of Flourens' Avengers present ed herself at the gates—her name, Assie Koragou. A Breton girl, from his own estates, passed her into his presence.

"My Lord," said she, "I heard at the Council of the Commune in the Emistory Chapel that you are known to be here and a detachment is on the way to take you out. They are enraged that you should have lived here as a spy, they say, so long."

His laugh of contempt was cut short by one of those knocks at the guard-door which seldom come to noblemen's portals—either from a King's lackeys or the people's. It was a dozen musket buttends. Some one fired a shot from within. "That's a fool," said the Marquis, "against my order. Those men of mine will get massacred."

"And me, too," said the girl. "Don't you tremble, my lass; the old fox has more than one gap to his bur

The listener smiled secretly with un accountable joy. "In the cellar?"

"The cellar? Nonsense! The day has gone by for trap doors of old-style construction.

Meanwhile the doors had been broken down. A dozen shots were fired. A shoal of men invaded the mansion, yell

"The Marquis! Your plaguey Lord The people were fired upon! A rope! And the Marquist"

The girl clung to the gentleman in trepidation.

"Make haste! This way," he said. There was a suit of armor on a panel He pressed one of the hundred ornaments on the frames and the whole panel turned round so as to disclose a hole in the wall with four steps. On the upper level was shown the interior of a room beyond. The Marquis pushed the young

Breton before him, and closed the panels. That inner room was the Countess boudoir, of Montfort House. As soon as they entered there the guide closed the

second panel. "What a fine invention," said the girl. What was it ever made for?"

"Both houses belong to me," he said, gloomily, without directly replying to They could hear indistinctly the up

roar of the Federals seeking the fugi-"Hiss away, vipers," said he scorn fully. "You have lost your prey." But suddenly a powerful voice thun-

dered on the other side of them in the ebony bedroom. "Shut that door; we've enough here ready.

"My father," exclaimed the girl, joy fully. "Koragou," added the Marquis, with equal glee. "So the Versailles troops

A gray but hale peasant, in rustic attire, but with a scarlet band on his left arm and in a military cap, appeared on the boudoir threshold. Remington rifle in hand.

"You see, father, 1 have kept my word," cried the girl, ranging herself by the new-comers and drawing a revolver. "Betrayed!" exclaimed Madranc. "What, a Breton, who believes in the saints, on the side of these atheists and

disrespecters of property and family!" "My Lord," rejoined the old peasant, by force of habit, "you are a Breton, but you forgot the saints when you displaced my son from his humble curacy; and where was your respect for property when you stole away the affections of Lady Montfort?"

"And where was yours for family when you murdered the poor lady here here! in the night?" cried Assie Koragou, furiously. "Brothers! this is the murderer of the Countess of Montfort. He cam in by this secret way and slew her because she rejected him. I say slay him, or I myself will do it!"

Hector reflected on the singular hazard that had brought him to the scene of his crime. But he took his course manfully. He went and planted himself where he remembered the lady to have fallen, and said:

"Jackals may hedge in a lion. Take the like of you for my peers, to judge me? Nonsense! Wreak your will on my body; the rest flies above your level!"

" Fire!" cried Koragou. "Fire on a hater of the people!" A dozen bullets shattered his breast, But the volley was drowned by the tumult in the street. The regulars had taken the chapel and were clearing the streets as the Communists fell back.

Half an hour afterward Count Montfort, Colonel of the Second Battalion, Coteville Nord Mabiles, entered his house, where he understood there had been fighting; but he marked little damage. In the ebony chamber, on the site of which his orderly halted, a hudiled-up figure was blotting the floor. "A man shot!" cried the soldier, un-

Gonthan stooped over the body; a paper was pinned as only a woman pins papers, to his battered breast: The Marquis de Medrane—snot for firing on

concernedly.

the people, and for murder of the Countess of Witness: Asstr Koragov. "Assie! My wife's foste, sister,

Medranc here, the murderer of my poor ife. This is the hand of retribution! The panel had flown open at the explosion of the guns. The secret of the ebony chamber was laid bare.

Col. Dahlgren's Denth.

It was now beginning to get dark, and

we wanted some rest and something to

eat, and crossing a creek we halted in

an old field, where Col. Dahlgren took a

short nap. We were soon moving again, and had not marched above half a mile, when the advance was stopped by an obstruction in the road. Lieut. Merritt rode back and met the Colonel and asked for more men. The Colonel Maj. Cook, myself and ten or twenty men rode rapidly to the front and upon arriving at the trees that were across the road we were met by an order to surrender, both parties demanding a surrender at the same time. Col. Daligren then leveled his revolver at the person who seemed to be the officer in command of the Confederates, but his pistol missed fire. In an instant a volley was poured into our left flank the whole length of our line, and so close that the flashes almost reached our horses. This caused a stampede, as every horse in our command turned and broke down the road. After going a few yards we checked up and crossed a fence on our right, and formed on the top of a ridge a few rods from the road. We now began to look who was mising, and found the Colonel was not on hand. This a number of us were aware of before, having seen him fall off his horse by the light of the flash of the guns. Maj. Cooke was not on horseback, for when we reached the ridge his horse fell at the same fire that killed the Colonel. In fact, there was only one volley, not a shot fired afterward nor a man to be seen. We were allowed to form in the field in peace, andhad we a guide we might still have reached Gloucester Point, on Gen. Butler's lines; but we were now entirely without any knowledge of the surroundings; the men atmost dead for sleep and out of ammunition; the horses about played out and every one more or less demoralized. And was it strange? We had been in the saddle for seventy-six hours without a halt long enough to get any sleep. A council was now held to determine what should be done, for we did not intend to give up. It was finally agreed upon to fasten the horses in a hollow square by fastening the sabers into the ground, and then every one try to make his escape, The commissioned officers -Maj. Cooke, Lieut. Merritt and myself-together with four scouts and guides, were to go in a party. We in-Mended to cross the country, going north, and strike the Rappahannock river below Fredericksburg and get one of our

We left the men and horses and crept like cats to the woods (the same we had ambushed from) and through the bushet about a mile, when it began to break day, March 3. We hid in a pine thicket all day, and at dark set out. I had with me a compass and a good topographical map of that part of Virginia, which enabled us to select our route. We traveled this night about two miles, when we were getting weak for lack of something to eat, and, coming to a log cabin near the woods, we made a reconnoissance of the premises, and found the occupants to be a white man and woman. We went in and asked for something to est, and, while we were sitting in the house waiting for it to be got ready, the door was opened, and we were politely told to surrender, which Maj. Cooke, being the ranking officer, very politely did. And thus ended one of the most extraordinary expeditions of the Gar, when we consider the number of men and the distance traveled, the number captured and the amount of damage done the enemy, and the fact that we were closer to the city of Richmond than any other Union troops had been or were until the city fell into our hands in 1865. We were taken the next day, March 4, to Stevensville, and from there started to Libby in charge of Capt. Magruder's company of cavalry. These troops were gentlemen, and treated us as well as circumstances would permit.—PhiladelVHY DO I SING! MRS. LOU & BEDIORD.

Why do I sing? 'Tis hard to tell Why joyous notes my bosom swell? Why strains of music, wild and free Guah forth in tuneful harmony. When, underneath a thin disguise, A sorrowing heart so often lies,

I sing—the siren voice of song Bears my enchanted soul along The stream of time to that blest shore Where mortal cares are felt no more; And heaven itself were not complete Without the sound of music sweet. Why do I smile? Why, mirrored h

On brown so used to pain and care Are gentle smiles that softly chas Each other o'er a care-worn face The heart o'ercast with grief the while-And yet 'mid unshed tears I smile. I smile, because to nature true;
Like gleams of sunshine breaking through
The rifted clouds, when storms are past;
Though soft white clouds still overcast
The azure sky, to cheer the scene
Bright rays of sunlight burst between.

Why do I weep? Alss! these tears Cannot efface the stains of years; 'Tis grace alone can save, I know. And yet, 'tis well to let them flow; They sookhe the griefs of life's dark hours, As sunlight smiles through april showers.

And then 'tis written, "Jesus wept," Above the grave of one that slept.

While friends and loved ones gathered 'round With softened tread the new-made mound;
That when thus pressed with grief and cares, He found a sweet relief in tears.

IT MIGHT HAVE BEEN.

The fire burns cheerily in my room to-night; the light gilds the furnishing, the pictures and ornaments; all openly suggestive of coziness and comfort. lean back in my arm chair, survey the surroundings, and try to think that I am contented. But it is in vain. I can only realize its emptiness—to me it is only the taunting ghost of what might have been. How vividly the past comes up before me to-night. It is useless for me to attempt to drive away these thoughts, for they are bitter memories of my past life, which, like Banquo's ghost, will not down at my bidding. I try to crush out all thoughts of the past, as at other times, but they come with such weight that they are stronger than my will.

Two years is not a long period of time, if measured as days, weeks and months, but, if measured by the agony the hu-

man heart can endure, it is an eternity. Some say that hearts cannot break, others, that women's do sometimes; but men's are so constituted that they can bear disaster to the affection without material injury to that delicate organ. I don't pretend to say how this may be, but I do know this world will never again look as bright and beautiful to me as it did before I closed my eyes on hope.

I try to cover my sorrow with a mask of barshness toward womankind, and well I succeed; for among my acquaintances I am known as a bitter, cynical man, who sneers at women and love; and not one among them would accuse me of ever having a sentimental thought, But there are times when the old fires burst forth uncontrollably—yes, times in my life when anniversaries come when temporarily there is an end to peace, and I must live over again the bitter past; and to-night is one of those times, and unwillingly I drift back into the "long ago." It is evening. The brilliant orb of day is slowly and majestically sinking toward the western horizon. The soft breeze is heavily laden with the fragrance of the early spring flowers, and it stirs gently the tender leaves of the few forest trees that have dared to assume their vestments of green. A broad, deep stream, spanned by a rustic bridge; and directly across this, and as far away as the view is unobstructed, winds a sandy neglected road, bordered on one side by a dense undergrowth of scrub oaks, with here and there a tall pine, which stand like grim sentinels on guard; and, on the other, by a broad field, which shows by the freshly, turned soil that the plowshare of the husbandman has been busy there. Half a mile away, can be seen, standing out in bold relief against the clear evening sky, the tall, white spires of the village churches; and, as the bright rays of the declining sun are reflected from the bronzed balls by which

they are surmounted, they glitter in the distance like burnished gold. Upon the bridge stand two figures, A youth of perhaps 22 years of age, and a girl several years his junior. She, tall, dark and queenly, with deep, fathomless eyes—such eyes as poets write of eyes, one glance from which can elevate a man to the supreme pinnacle of happiness or doom him to such excruciating torture that the pangs suf-fered by lost souls in the lowest pits of hell can scarcely compare with it; broad, high forehead, over which, as is the prevailing style, is tastefully arranged the glossy locks of jet-black hair. Her face is one that brings to memory the description given by ancient writers of the goddess of beauty. but a close reader of human character would pronounce her possessed of a heart that would break before it would

yield, and a will that is strong as death. Silence holds supreme sway. The only sound that breaks in upon the calm, peaceful stillness is the low, musical murmur of the stream as it flows beneath the bridge and the vesper hymn of some feathered songster as it wings its way to the deeper shades of the for-

The girl is seated upon the low railing of the bridge. In one hand she holds a small parasol, while the other, from which she has removed the dainty glove. toys idly with a small bunch of wild flowers which lie upon her lap. Her eyes are fixed upon the distant hills, and there is a far-away look upon her face which tells that her thoughts are not of

her immediate surroundings. Her companion is leaning against the railing at her side and gazing westward at the setting sun which now hangs like a fiery ball just above the summit of the distant hills. But ever ant anon he turns his face toward the beautiful being at his side, and his eyes light up with what is unmistakably a look of

He is the first to break the silence, and his voice is low, as if fearful that its sound would grate harshly upon the quiet surrounding.

'Myrtle, listen to me, please." She glanced up, but gave no other indication that she had heard his re-

'Myrtle, I must tell you now what has been on my mind for weeks. It distresses me, beyond the power of language to describe, to realize that we are no longer children, and to feel that the impression made upon me by your charms

years ago seems now to be increasing to a deeper sense of your loveliness and grace. Pardon me if my confession saddens you, but I love you, Myrtle, with the purest and holiest sentiments of my heart, and I feel that without you my life will be a hopeless future of sadness and gloom. Had I never seen you as I now behold you, time might possibly have erased from my memory the tender associations of the past with which you are connected, but now I feel that the impression of your loveliness can never fade from my mind."

He ceases speaking, and stands awaiting her reply. Her eyes have been fixed upon the rippling water, but, as he finishes, she raises them to his face. Not a shade of color mantles her dark, clive cheek. She looks at him almost haughtily, and not a tremor is discernible upon her face.

'Myrtle, darling, do you understand me? I love you more than life; for, without you, life would be worth nothing to me. Myrtle, will you be my

And still she is silent. A minute passes, but it seems an age to him, and then she extends one little hand toward him. With a glad cry he clasps it in his own and carries it to his lips. And this is all. He would give worlds for the privilege of taking her in his arms and pressing one passionate kiss upon those bright, ruby lips; but he knows only too well the nature of this girl who has but just pledged her faith to him. They turned and walked silently away in the gathering twilight, down the road that leads to the village. The plaintive notes of the whip-poor-will are heard away off in the forest. Slowly and silently night lowers her curtain of darkness o'er the earth and pips it down with a million of glittering stars.

To dream of joy and wake to sorrow Is doomed to all who live and love.

Spring has faded into summer, and the last days of summer are slipping away. The scene now is a social gathering in the village. The soft, mellow lamp-light falls upon many a fair face there that needs but the opportunity and it would rival the boasted charms of many an acknowledged belle of the city ball-rooms. Again do I see the maiden I saw upon the bridge in the early springtime. But the youth is not with her now. By her side stands a dark, coarse man, with low forehead, deepsunken eyes, and full, sensuous lips, which tell that he has more of the brute in his nature than is usually allotted to man. And yet this girl is smiling up at him as she never smiled upon the fairhaired youth who pleaded so passionately for her love but a few months be-Where is he now? Ah, I have just discovered him. He stands beyond this couple, further back in the shadow. and they are not aware of his close proximity, for he is the subject of their conversation. Why is his face so pale? Why, indeed! He has just discovered that the only woman he ever loved, or ever can love, is false to him-that she

dark, evil man at her side. Mechanically he tears the glove he miserable. st crawn from ms hand into small pieces, and drops them one by one upon the floor. There is a bitter, sarcastic smile upon his face as he watches the couple, who fancy themselves unobserved amid the throng. Unnoticed by them he leaves his place in the shadow and passes out into the

has toyed with his heart's deepest af-

fection willfully; and, worse than all

else, he has learned that she loves the

night. All alone, with none to mark the conflict save the All-seeing one, does he struggle with that heart-consuming love. And, as the gray dawn comes slowly creeping in at his window, he has conquered. But at what a cost! In this battle what has he lost? Confidence in mankind, hopes of heaven and faith in God. And he has gained nothing.

The scene has closed. The past joins to the present. The pictured faces smile down upon me from the wall. I arouse myself from the dream, and am again the harsh, cold man of the world.

I take up the burden of life again, Saying sadly, "It might have been."

Why Uncle Phil Broke the Sabbath. There are a great many people, in their eligion, that remind me of "Ûncle Phil."

pious old darky of the old times in Well. Phil was a fervent Christian, with a great gift of prayer. He attended all the Saturday night prayer-meet ings on the neighboring plantations, and could pray louder and longer than any of the brethren. But Phil had one weakness, he dearly loved money, and, differ-

ent from the negro generally, loved to hoard it. Near by us lived a man who, not troubled by any scruples, would pay Phil a dollar to work in his fields on Sunday. One Sunday night Phil came home after dark. I accosted him with:

"Where have you been, Phil?" "Oh, jest knocking about, massa."

"You have been working for Miller." "Well, you see, massa, the old fellow is in weeds, and he jest showed me a silver dollar and I jest could'nt stand it." "Ain't you afraid the devil will get you for breaking the Sabbath?" Phil scratched his head a minute and

"I guess the Lord'll 'scuse me, massa." "No. He says, 'remember the Sab-

bath day and keep it holy.'" Phil went off looking pretty sober, and it was not long before I heard his voice in fervent prayer back of the barn, so I thought I would slip down near enough to hear.

"Oh, Lord!" I heard him say, "I have this day ripped and teared, cussed and sweared at them confounded oxen of Miller's and jest broke the Sabbath day, Oh, Lord, please forgive me: please forgive me, for You knows I'se nothing but a miserable heathen anyhow. If You'll jest forgive me this time I'll never do it again as long as I live, 'cepten he gives me \$2.50 a day.

At this point I was obliged to beat a hasty retreat, but I am thinking that poor Phil isn't the only \$2.50 Christian in this world.

"Well, Harry, how did you like the reserved cherries?" Harry (on his 5th birthday had preserved crystallized fruits for the first time): "Oh, auntie! I liked them so much that if I could again."

Robbed of Her Sunshine.

From St. Louis there comes a strange

story; so strange that at first it ap-

peared like an invention of some ingenious manufacturer of fables, In vestigation shows it to be founded on fact. For nearly twenty years a wealthy man has been starving his daughter of the sunshine, keeping her all the while locked up in a suit of richly-furnished rooms. The infatuated man is the victim of a queer delusion. In earlier life he had lost all his children. One by one each of them fell a prey to some disease, and the father became discouraged. There is no state of physical ailment nor any condition of mental or moral worriment for which some quack or other is not found to prescribe. When all this man's children had gone, and a new little daughter was born unto him, one of these quacks dropped in. This particular quack was probably a mixture of Indian herb doctor and gypsy fortunc-teller. With solemn guise of profundity of wisdom he delivered his opinion, which was that the newborn child should be kept for twentyone years out of the direct rays of the sun-locked in as a prisoner. If this prescription were observed, she would If it were disregarded, death would be the result. Surrounded by all that wealth can give her, except freedom and sunshine, this poor creature has now reached the age of 20. She is pallid and flabby and thin and languid. She looks more like half-animated waxworks than like a living girl. She has books and pictures and embroideries and laces and fine apparel. She takes exercise after a fashion, but it is the fashion of the convict in the penitentiary. She has been told that her imprisonment is for her good, and, like a dutiful daugh. ter, she would fain believe it so. But her monotonous life is so burdensome to her that she would rather die than live out even the year which must clapse between the present time and her emancipation. To her the outside world is something as intangible as the life of the antediluvians. She knows of it by hearsay. The tutors and servants, who exercise rigid scrutiny over all her movements and are as jailers to her, have told her of green trees and running rivers and crowded streets and noisy throngs and the busy rush of the world's traffic. A dim picture of all this floats confusedly before her mind, but practically she knows nothing of these things and cannot comprehend them. In the narrow confines of her luxuriously-furnished room, she wonders and meditates and paces up and down and chafes at her inactivity. She would joyfully exchange her lot with the poorest newsboy or the most unwashed bootblackon the street. She is famished for sunlight, and declares that she must have it or die. When the term of her captivity shall expire, and her tyrannical father opens the door for her to the outer world, she will be like a poor, pale, leafless and flowerless plant. He will then congratulate himself on having saved his daughter. But reproaches should overwhelm congratulations in his mind, for he has brought her up to a life which will make her utterly

Sunshine is not a thing which can be administered in one dazzling dose when the victim of shade and shadow attains maturity. As well deprive a child of proper food until it comes of proper age. and then spread before it a rich array of delicacies which it neither can understand nor digest. Rather feed the child on the most delightful and nourishing diet during infancy and youth. Flavor the food with sunshine and let the child walk in the light. A childhood of shadow clouds the whole life. A flood of sunshine from the earliest infancy means strength and joy and health and happiness all the way down to old aga. To rob a child of its sunshine is to make its whole life a pilgrmiage of woe,-Philadelphia Times.

Who Wrote the Bible.

Moses wrote Genesis, Exodus, Leviticus. Numbers, and Deuteronomy. Joshua, Phinehas, or Eleazer wrote the book of Joshua, but it is not certain

which of them. Samuel is the penman of the books of Judges and Ruth. He also wrote the first acts of David, and probably Nathan and Gad wrote his last acts, and the whole was formed into two books which were named after Samuel, as the most eminent person, called the first and sec-

ond books of Samuel. Jeremiah most probably compiled the

two books of the Kings. Ezra compiled the two books of the Chronicles. He is also author of the

book bearing his name. Nchemiah wrote Nehemiah, The author of the book of Esther is unknown.

Elihu was most probably the penman of the book of Job. Moses may have written the first two chapters and the last. Some think Job wrote it himself. David wrote most of the book of Psalms. Asaph penned a few of them. Solomon wrote Proverbs, Ecclesiastes

and the Songs of Solomon, Isaiah is the author of the prophecy of Isaiah.

Jeremiah wrote the book bearing his name, and the Lamentations of Jeremiah. Ezekiel, Daniel, Hosea, Joel, Amos, Obadiah, probably Jonah, Micah, Na-hum, Habakkuk, Zaphaniah, Haggai, Zachariah wrote the books of prophecies

bearing their respective names. Matthew, Mark, Luke and John wrote the Gospels named after them. Luke wrote the Acts of the Apostles. Paul is the author of the Epistles to the Romans, Corinthians, Galatians, Ephesi-

ans, Philippians, Colossians, Thessalonians, Timothy, Titus, Philemon and James, the son of Alpheus, who was cousin-german to Christ, and one of the

Apostles, wrote the Epistle of James. Peter wrote the Epistle bearing his name.

The Apostle John wrote the three Epistles of John. Jude, the Apostle, the brother of James, called also Lebbens, whose sur-

name was Thaddeus, a near relative to our Lord, wrote the Epistle of Jude. St. John, the Divine, wrote Revela-

"You made a fool of me," said an ircitated man to his wife, "and that's the way you got me to marry you." "My love," sweetly responded the wife, "you have made a hole in my threat I'd have do yourself an injustice. Call yourself taken them out and eaten them over a fool, if you please, but remember that you are in all respects a self-made man,"

LETTER LIST.

IST OF LETTERS remaining uncolled for in Bismatck (D. T.) postoffice for week ending July 30, 1880:

Lange Rev J

McKean Mr

McLain Alfred
McDonald Charley
McDonald John P
May Miss Eittle
Mc Yonagle P J
McNaught Robert
McLeau Thomas 2

McLean Thomas 2

Plummer Mrs A J Petters Mrs Spsie

Smith Chas W Smith Miss Minnie

Sattesthwaite Dr S

Tannahill David 2 Thomas Jas H

Walters B Withlams Chas 2

Williams George Winn James

Williams J E Wells Israel Whitaker Mrs Sarah J

Persons calling for any of the above letters

will please say "advertised."

C. A. Lounsberry, P. M.

Barker's American Engle Dine Cut Chewing and Universal Smoking Tobaccos, for sale by J. Rooms & Co.

Fifty Thousand of Various Brands of Cigars being closed out at manufactur ets' prices at Hollksmark's

for sale cheap, at

Has a ladies' entrance to his Ice Cream Par

. __ ----

Call and examine those Scythes at

5,060 Vanity Fair Cigarettes

The Kelly key West Cigar at

-- -- **++@++**----

For sale cheap, at D. I BATLEY & Co 's

++6++

WANTS, FOR SALE, RENT, ETC

WANTED-Lovers of fine wines and liquors

ANTED - Situation as overseer of farm or hvery stable. Good driver and hostler; nuderstands gardening in ad its branches, in

cluding hot house gardening Address 7 FRANK SMITH, Tribune office.

For Sale.

HOR SALE -A first class Emmerson pinno:

FOR SALE. Two yoke of cattic, five and war. Romonati,

FOR SALE.—Five hundred bushels good outs for sale at 50 cts per bushel by Joseph flas kamp, headquarters at Merchants hotel.

POR SALE. -E. II. Bly in addition to his contract with the N.P. for 10.000 tons of continuous propered to furnish the trade both local and

OR SALE - Hay and oats. Hay in stack or delivered in town. Inquire of Henry Saltle, one muse south of town on the Apple

I OTELISTS and Bismarck people reperally, who have been shot of mix, should order of osca. Ward who will keep up with the demands of trade no matter how fact. Hismarck

Miscellancous.

I ADIES' flue shows a specialty. Using in a voice just received at Makenali's 76 Main

(1 EA vour watch regulated at Day & Plants.

SEND Me. for best Agency Rusingers in the World, Expensive outfle free.

\$60 a week in your own town. Terms and \$5 out there. Addies A Harrier & Co

HRENCH Kid side late and battoned boots, the neatest yet at Manshall s.

Money to Loan.

MONLY TO LOAN-terms satisfactory to sait borrowers. Enquire of M. P. STATTER, 411fm 48 (Lird Street, Bismarck, D. T.

DRUGS

Constitutions. Both male and female, and all difficult cases, on which help can be obtained nowhere class a found to be so by undersiable that the conditions and the conditions of the conditions of the conditions are conditions.

True Theory. No Deception.

MAIN

02

may indicase its population.

Augusts, Maine.

Portland, Maine

V a good eight or a bang up meal, to call Bush & McBustney's Palaca Restaurant

Window Glass, all sizes, at

Strawberry Plants

and Bate at

To Haymakers.

Faney Toilet Soap,

at Buan & ... Mandan, D. T.

Base Balls

Wilson Mrs Florence Wenekeback Capt E F

HOLLEMBARK'S.

HOLLERSVER S.

Eisennern's.

Bismarck

BRAGG'S

Ross Chas Rauch E F ' Roche Frank

Northup Chas

O'Shea J P

Adkins Edward

Agbe Wni C Ayers W S Adams Wm N

Bernier John Burt Luciuda Berner T L 2

Gaines John C B

L codT nortqQ

Hutchins C W

Hogan James Banson Wilson

Johnson Mrs Mollie

Jorris G W

Torn From the Tribune Reporter's Note-Book. • Dunn & Co., druggists, 92 Main street.

John Quinlan's oats promise a yield of seventy five bushels per acre.

Bismarck is to have a fine new brass band within a few weeks. A post office has been established at Barry Thomas

Burton with Jerry Collins P. M. Clark Barnett J Cady Mrs Ella M Cantin Joseph Crockery of all kinds, and a full line of Glassware at Whalen's, opposite the post

Mason's hermetically scaled fruit jars Deitz Chas of all sizes at Whalen's opposite the post | Daniels T T 8 Early John Sermon to children at the Presbyterian Foster Frank Fitzgerald John Fory Pat Ford Walter D

(burch next Sunday morning at eleven Robt Machider has been at 17th Siding

all the week heavesting McLean's quarter Time for holding services at the Epis-

Glyn Wm Grigsby W R copal church is 10.30 Sunday school at 13 M., St. Paul time. Harvesting wheat commenced very

generally on Monday. The oat harvest commenced last week. then E deris bound to catch the boys.

He holes the fort all day and night on Kelly Wm (contractor) Wannemaker Z H catables and drinkables. Messis McLean & Machider have pur-

clased the Stark farm four miles south of Bismarck, 640 acres for \$20,000. Harvesting commenced on the Clark

farm Thursday. The crop of wheat is estimated at twenty three bushels to the Music by the band; not the Wittle Ger

man hand," but the boys of Bismarck band, if the citizens lend any encourage-A musical entertainment of high order is being organized by our talented vocal

ist, Mrs Geo Bud, to come off sometime Coroner John Qainlan has signified his intention of going to Puget Sound, not, however, before he harvests his immense

wheat field Jack Nolan was one of the agitators that kept the interior department impresend with the necessity of opening the Beribeld reservation

W H Thurston & Co. with skip Monday eighteen car loads of Montana cattle to Chirago. This is the largest invoice ever shipped from the famous grazing lands of that territory.

The Indian agency at Standing Rock has been well represented this week, no less than seven being in town to testify in the examination of Roberts.

Tweety four brood marcs arrived from the ast Wednesday destined for Montana, consigned to Mr. Harrison, who owns a large stock ranch in that section.

Cliff Bios, the artists, have removed their store, now occupying a portion of Mr Goff's building on Main street. Everything in the shape of paints and oils they

Mr. Tully, the tailor, will remove his establishment to the store next door east of Mr Brage's meat market, where he will continue to turn out the garments that are regulated according to the Queen's taste.

Gee E. Freeman, of Boston Mass., and J. W. Shaw, of Chicago, Ill, who have been looking over Bismarck for a day or two have taken tree culture claims near Spelled. They have seen no crops on the North Pacific equal to Steele's

Haynes, the photographer, got struck on an Ir han princess at Fort Berthold. She capt ted his camera and the key to his paratiga. Her negative made an impression that will long be retained in the memory of the artistic Haynes.

Rev. Mr. Yester startled as well as pleased some of his prorthodox hearers last Sunday when he sugge ted that in that eat hereafter men will receive their reward or account of the good deeds done in life without ricen regard to their pecultar faith

The organ grander has come at last and Bismaics a deys as a truly frontier town are nombered of crowds gathered acound him, angling, shouting and dencing while his machine turned love an Top \$72 A WEEK \$12 a day at home casely made Co goes the Weesel, the "Devil's Dream," American Triveler," etc.

Mis. Whalen his sold the Chicago House to Col. E. M. Brown, who will \$5 to \$20 per esyst being. Samples worth move into it with his family in a few days. This nakes the third "palace of sin" that has been converted into resi denote for families during the past two years not to speak of the dives that long ago became things of the past.

· The surveyor general less ordered the surveys of public land from Bismarck north tonly males, taking in that most ex-cellent reg on about Painted Woods There is shrindy a large Scandinavian settlement in that neighborhood, and large additions may be expected after the spove Bismarcs.

C. b. MERKY. land is surveyed.

The Me hous shave started in to build a \$1500 canich is Jame stown, and the Preseyerrans neve only god their chaper distance of the second of the also be built. The Jamestown organizarion of the Catmobic church has been at tached to the Demenck parish.

The maches trade, a new element in the business of Biswarek, opened very lively this sprace and long before harvest every mather in the k was disposed of and the fel graph was called into requi sition in a lor to meet orient demands The Mennal care not non Bismarck " a servatione, but from the Missouri riv es as far north to Nort Bufferd and from the Yellastone

The new bullith elevator is a big thing It will held 1,050,060 hushels of wheat It has 215 bins sixty feet high. The of the cround among the bins will meas in telly one mile. Three million one ture out and fifty thousand feet of him Let will be used in the construction. One I undeed and seventy five exceptners and eventy five laborers, besides Urick layers tad wechinists are now at work upon it.

Far to deserves to be congratulated She resufficiently enterprising to put in water works. With water works at Bis. week would have been alleviated; with water works the americance at Bismarck would be reduced from 3 to 6 per cent to 112 to 212 per cest, with water works it w uld be possible to seve neeth of the city in case a fre should break out in the most man flows notions of the city. By the aid of water works lawles and tree can be had to add beauty and value to Bisamarčk propetty.

Amarck property.

In prior tival results of forty years experience will be shown to invalide in Examples and Circular by addressing the entrance of Examples and Circular by addressing the examples and Circular by addressing th

Look Out! Look Out!

HEADQUARTERS FOR

Dry Goods & Furnishing Goods

--AT-

DAN. EISENBERG'S.

In Raymond's Brick Block

Carry the largest and most complete line of LADIES' and GENTS FURNISHING GOODS in the Northwest-Wholesale and Retail.

We would call attention to our fine and well selected stock of CAR PETS and OIL CLOTHS, WINDOW SHADES and FIX-TURES, LACE CURTAINS, CRETONS, Etc.

Our Ladies' and Children's SHOE DEPARTMENT |bears inspection, as we are daily receiving new goods in this line, and will not be undersold.

Our DRESS GOODS DEPARTMENT is perfect in all classes of goods. Cashmeres, Silks and Combination Suitings. Frimmings to match all our Dress Goods. For the next thirty days we will offer White Gooks, Lawns, Sum-

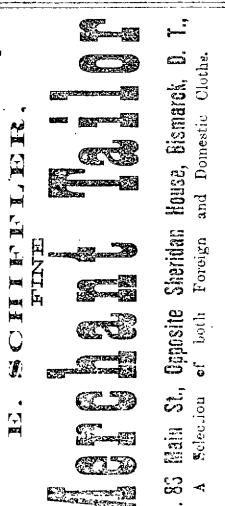
mer Silks and all goods saleable during the Summer Season, AT COST, in order to make room for FALL STOCK. Call and see our stock, in RAYMOND'S BRICK BLOCK, next door to the Post Office.

DAN. EISENBERG.

TONIC

THOROUGH REMEDY for disorders of the stomach, torpidity of the long indice tion and disturbates of the animal forces with debilitate, it has no equivalent, and can have an substitute. It should not be confounded with the triturate i compounds of cheap spirits and essential oils, of on sold under the name of Bitters.

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Missburi and Yellowstone Rivers. OLD RELIABLE

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Comprised of the following new and elegan: passenger steamers, built expressly for the trade bearing Bismarck regularly during the season of 1880, releving Leight and passengers through to all points East and West, connecting with roads Last and West. WESTERN,

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The above steamers are owned and controlled by the Missouri River Transportation Company, fully organized and reliable not here to day and away to morrow. But a fature we are here to stay," | For infermation or freight and passenger rates write of telegraph

W. S. EVANS, Prest.
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S. B. COTLSON, Gen Phinager,
Yankton, D. T. J. C. NevAY, Gen Fat Ag't., Yankton. D. W. Maratta, Cen. Supt.,

BISYAPOR, D. T. For Hort Centon, Tuesday, 3d At To'clock P. M.,

Steamer Richard. For Fort Benton, Saturday, 31st

For the Yellowstone, Tresday, Aug. 3 Steamer JOSEPHINE.

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Day & Plants,

Walchmakers and Jewelers. Also desiers in all kinds of

SEWING MACHINES.

WOOD-WORKERS. BOSTWICK & ARHOLD,

Variety Wood Workers. Wood flurning, Screll saving, Office Deske, Secretary Dankleders's shop, opposite. R. R. warehouse, Eagle Sq. Repairing Furnituee a spectary Dankleders's shop, opposite. R. R. warehouse, Eagle Sq.

THE SEASON

FOR THE SALE OF

Millinery, Fancy Goods, Ladies', Misses' and Children's Fine Shoes IS NOW AT ITS HEIGHT.

The newest of everything, as it appears in the New York and Boston markets, is shown by W. B. WATSON in his new and elegant store. Now is the time for Sun Shades, Parasols, Fans, Lisle Thread Gloves and Mitts in all shades, Laces, Fancy Ribbons, Rushings, Corsets, new styles of Ladies' Hosiery in Silk, Lisle Thread and Balbriggans, light Gauze and Muslin Underwear for Ladies, and Gents. 1 offer the most complete line of

INE DRESS GOO

in the Territory. Lawns, Lace Buntings in all shades, Seaside Zephyrs, Plain Buntings in all colors, Brdcaded Grenadines,

SILKS! SILKS! SILKS!

Brocaded, Gros Grain and Plain, in all colors, at lower prices than any other house will sell them. Will sell a fine line of Summer Silks, to close out,

AT COST.

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Ever offered in Dakota, which I sell less than the same kind of goods can be bought for elsewhere. I also continue to sell my stock of Clothing and Men's Boots and Shoes

AT ACTUAL COST

Call and examine my stock, and you will be satisfied that you can save money by buying of me.

Orders from abroad promptly attended to.

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FORT BENTON TRANSPORTATION CO. BENTON P LINE.

IN CONNECTION WITH THE Peck Line Yellowstone Line Comprising the following ten first class Steam as

Benton, Helena, KIND A Butte, Cen. Terry, F. Y. Batchelor

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One of the Peck Line stemors leave sinux Cits tri weekly for Fort Figure, and ug for Black Hills, connecting there with F. Froms and howaverly of this overland leave theme in the Black Hills.

One of the Benion Line Steamers leave some trip every selved with touching at Rismarch every saturday for Fi. Benion head waters of Missouri, connecting with the Power & From every saturday for Fi. Benion head waters of Missouri, connecting with the Power & From every saturday for the Benion and Elembert William Find Forty State Line for Helena Butter Powers a Vago Mines and all interior points in Markham The Vellowestone Kine will have a board leaves Bismarck every Thursday during season of navigation for a 1 fourts on Vellowestone.

Steamer BENTON.

FT. BENTON, Leaves SUNDAY, Aug. 1. Steamer PENINAH.

COAL BANKS, MONDAY, AUGUST 2. Steamer BUTTE,

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Leaves WEDNESDAY, Aug. 4. For fielight or passage apply to

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